MARCH.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,555—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1889.

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OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
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Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th Mar.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	15th ,,
BL	SHANNON ...	4189	800	C R. Edwards.....	22nd ,,
ML	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E. Stewart	29th ,,
•	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL	PEKIN	3930	600	P Harris..........	5th Apr.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	12th ,,
BL	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,
BL	GANGES........	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	10th ,,
BL	PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	17th ,,
†	ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne..	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Mar- illes, and London direct.

he steamer marked M.L. proceeds direct to Marseilles d London. Passengers for Brindisi change steamers at en.

This vessel proceeds to Aden only.

addition to the above, the following special steamers be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and y application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
KHARA.......	2955	500	W. J. Nantes..	30th Apr.

hrough Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare om Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names e registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On 1889.
NIZAM...........	2735	500	T. F. Creery.....	14th Mar
CLYDE.............	4136	800	W. D. Mudie....	28th ,,
ESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule....	11th Apr.
UTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th ,,

addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves hina and Japan direct, every fortnight.

further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
ay, 23rd February, 1889.

VIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
CIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, nd NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

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The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Mar. '89.	10th Apr. 1889
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	1st Apr. '89.	1st May ,,
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Apr. '89.	20th May ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO..................	On the 7th March, 1889.

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F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA..........	P. Mersa.......	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE ..	L. Lemecich ...	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

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Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	F. Cossovich..	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ...	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo ..	3,500	550	11th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
ssoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 10th uary, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 15th March, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Luanch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
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PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

MACIVER LINE.

S. S. CHINA, Captain BILLINGE. This favourite Steamer will sail for Plymouth about the 6th March. Carries Doctor and Stewardess. Special arrangements made for families. Liberal allowance of luggage granted.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Or to Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 18th February, 1889. Apollo Street.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th March, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 11 a.m., on 3rd March, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jasd, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th March, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th March, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 8th March.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 5th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March 1889. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO GENOA AND MARSEILLES.

THE s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave for GENOA and MARSEILLES, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, and passengers will embark at the Apollo Bunder, whence the steamer will sail at 5 o'clock p.m. A steam-launch will run at intervals between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., for the purpose of conveying passengers and their baggage to the steamer.

Heavy Baggage must be sent on board the steamer at the Prince's Dock on or before the 5th March.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th Feb., 1889.

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FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.
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	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles..............................per dozen,	6	4
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1st.—By a process of our own, we subject the solution of meat to *perfect filtration*, rendering it thoroughly pellucid before its evaporation to an extract. This excludes all matter that can possibly impair its keeping qualities or purity of flavour.

2nd.—The process of manufacture is completed within thirty-six hours.

Whether or not it is attributable to these circumstances, the superiority of our Extract to all others in the market cannot be questioned if a comparison is made.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—A liquid Extract of Meat, made specially for medical purposes. It is not *superior* to our solid Extract, but is more convenient for administration. It is *the* Extract habitually ordered by medical men for the sick-room. It is relished by Invalids and Children who cannot touch ordinary Beef Tea.—Per Phial, Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

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A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

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The Cream of Scotch Whiskies.

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Softened and matured by Age.

24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 24 0
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Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 24 0
Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

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24 0 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 24 0
Of uniform quality at all times.

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Highly recommended as a stimulant by many eminent Physicians.

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The same works in Hunting case.....	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
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The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case............	420

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QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

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"Mind the Child."
"Keep your elbow out of my eye."

The above are a few of the expressions heard last night amongst the surging crowd outside the Novelty Theatre, fighting their way in to see

HUDSON'
NEW SURPRISE PARTY.

THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
A FACT

NEVER BEFORE Has such success been so surely and swiftly secured.

NEVER BEFORE Has such satisfaction been acknowledged by one and all.

NEVER BEFORE Has such a warm welcome been accorded to any Company.

Now freely patronized by the best Families in India.

ORIGINALITY, REFINEMENT, VERSATALITY

the leading features of our Performance.
If you want a good night's amusement after the worry and anxiety of your day's business

GO TO HUDSON'S,
AND
Let those laugh now who never laughed before,
And those who always laugh, now laugh the more.

THE MASCOTTE SHOW OF THE EAST. YOUTH, BEAUTY, AND TALENT, OUR ENTERTAINMENT. A SUCCESSION OF SUCCESSES, EVERY ITEM ENCORED, VICTORY AFTER VICTORY.

AND OUR PRICES OF ADMISSION ARE
Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1 and As. 8
Reserved Seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open 8-15 ; Smiling begins 9 p.m., Sharp.
C. S. SANDERSON, Business Agent.

NOTICE.—FIRST GRAND CHANGE OF PROGAMME WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 6.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor ...MR. H. STANLEY.
FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
MONDAY, MARCH 4TH, 1889.
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTOMIME COMPANY,
Who will appear
In the beautiful Opera, in 3 Acts,
MASCOTTE LA
THE LUCK BRINGER.
NEW SCENERY !
NEW DRESSES ! !
EFFICIENT ORCHESTRA
UNDER THE CONDUCTORSHIP OF
HERR JOHANA BRANN
Much larger Company than last Season.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Navy, Military and Volunteers in Uniform, Half Price to Pit and Stalls only.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
Box Office at Soundy's Music Warehouse, where Plan can be seen and Seats secured for any night during the season.

TUESDAY,
MIKADO.

WEDNESDAY,
YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.
THIS OPERA WAS A GRAND SUCCESS IN CALCUTTA.
Scenery, Dresses and Properties, in fact, the Whole Opera COMPLETE.

FROM BOMBAY TO LAMOO, MUMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. KILWA, 250 tons, will sail as above on THURSDAY, the 14th March. For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. LABOURDONNAIS are hereby informed that she is discharging her cargo in the Prince's Dock. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent into the office before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

A. SIMEON,
Agent, Messageries Maritimes Co.

INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS !

A very large collection,
by LALLA DEEN DAYAL .
and other well-known ARTISTS.
Prices from As. 12 to Rs. 1-8, unmounted.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 120 TONS of WEST HARTLEY STEAM COAL, to be delivered at the Poona Railway Station, in the first week of April next. For further particulars apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for Irrigation, Poona Districts.

WANTED.—A CLERK for Manager's Office, must possess some knowledge of Railway Office work.

Also—A General CLERK, for station work. Apply, by letter with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to

I. B. CHIRNSIDE, Offg. Manager,
W. C. S. Railway.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARDES, Commanding, Deesa District.

	Rs.
Chesnut Arab "Saracen," 15-1, rising 7, very handsome, perfect medium weight charger	1,200
Bay Arab "Satellite," 14-2½, 5-year-old, 4 White Stockings, perfect temper, handsome, shows great quality and pace, sound	1,100
Burmah Pony "Susan," 12-1, aged, dun color, gentle, handsome, perfect amble	300
C. Spring Barouche, in good order, very comfortable and light, requires 1½-3 horses	1,000
Set of Double Harness, brass mountings, in good order	150
Piano, by "Schiedmeyer," Iron key-board, good tone, in very good order	600
General Officer's horse's furniture, complete, and in good order	100
Hill Jinrickshaw, well-built, in good order	100
Aden Cow and Bull Calf, Cow 7 months in calf, gentle and good milker	50
Some Rare Poultry.	

For particulars, apply to MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARDES, Deesa.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF GIRGAM ROAD from FRENCH BRIDGE to Messrs. JAFFER SULLAMAN and Co.'s STABLE.

IN accordance with Section 319 of the Municipal Act, 1888, the abovenamed ROAD will be CLOSED to WHEEL TRAFFIC, on and after the 7th March, 1889, during the construction of a New Pipe Sewer, in connection with the Queen's Road and Girgam Drainage Works.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. SMITH, C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Municipal Executive Engineer's Office, 2nd March, 1889.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of ASSARIA UKERDA, late of Bombay, Hindoo deceased.

ASBAI, widow of the said deceased, the Guardian and next Friend of GOVINDJEE ASSARIA, the infant Son of the said deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay, aforesaid, this 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Nine, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 27th day of February, 1889.
Messrs. PESTANJEE & RUSTIM.
Petitioners' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

SEALED-TENDERS for the COLLECTION of TOLLS on the HOPE BRIDGE, SURAT, and for the Supply of the Batoum Naphtha Trading Company's PETROLEUM OIL, of 125 degrees, for the One Year, ending 31st March, 1890, will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 p.m. (Madras Time), on the 13th March, 1889.

Specifications and Conditions of Contracts can be seen at the Municipal Office, at any time during office hours, except on holidays.

N. CURSETJEE SETNA,
Acting Secretary, Surat City Municipality.
Surat City Municipality's Office, 26th Feb., 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

MENDELLSOHN'S ORATORIO,
"THE ELIJAH,"
will be performed
at the TOWN HALL,
On TUESDAY, 12th March, 1889, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after TUESDAY, 5th March, 1889.

Reserved Seats........ Rs. 3 | Back Seats........ Rs. 2.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Hon. Secy., B. P. Society.

CHUBB'S PATENT BOXES.

WRITING BOXES.

No.		Rs. a.
1.	15 by 10 by 5 inches, complete	50 0
2.	15 by 10 by 6 inches, complete	55 0
3.	17 by 11 by 7 inches, complete	60 0

Leather Travelling Covers for above.
No. 1, Rs. 14 ; No. 2, Rs. 15 ; No. 3 .... 17 0

CASH BOXES.

No.		Rs. a.	No.		Rs. a.
1.	6 by 4 by 2½ in.	15 0	5.	11 by 6½ by 4½ in	25 0
2.	7½ by 4½ by 3 in.	18 0	6.	12 by 7 by 5 in	28 0
3.	9 by 5½ by 3½ in	21 0	7.	14 by 8 by 5 in	33 0
4.	10 by 6 by 4 in.	23 0			

PAPER BOXES.

No.		Rs. a.	No.		Rs. a.
1.	14 by 8 by 5 in.	25 0	3.	17 by 11 by 7 in.	35 0
2.	15 by 9½ by 6 in	30 0	4.	18 by 12½ by 8 in	40 0

With Pen Tray and Inkstand, Rs. 5-4 extra.

FLAT DEED BOXES.

No.		Rs. a.	No.		Rs. a.
1.	12 by 8 by 4 in	22 0	2.	14 by 10 by 5	25 0

FALL FRONT CUPBOARD.
No. 4. 23 by 17 by 16 in..............Rs. 54.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
Padlock-Booklets Lists Post-Free.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF PROVISIONS, &c., for H. M.'s House of Correction, and H. M.'s Common Jail, and Government Workhouses, Bombay, from 1st April, 1889, to 31st March, 1890.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla.

The Undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS up to the 16th instant.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent.

Jail Office, Byculla, March 2nd, 1889.

NOTICE.

RE ESTATE OF CHARLES WILLIAM PAXTON WATTS, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons claiming against the Estate of CHARLES WILLIAM PAXTON WATTS, late of Moradabad, in the North-West Provinces, a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, who died at Moradabad, aforesaid, on or about the 5th day of August, 1887, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits throughout British India (with his last will and testament annexed) were granted on the 23rd day of February, 1889, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Harold Robertson King, Esq., manager of the firm of Messrs. King, King & Co., Bankers and Agents, Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his office, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the administrator will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administration.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1889.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NEUBERG'S
CELEBRATED
"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS

NOT to be confounded with so-called Javas obtaining elsewhere. These are the

ONLY ORIGINAL
"Flor de Javas."

FREE DRAUGHT,
IMPROVED SHAPE,
SPLENDID CONDITION.

COQUETAS, per 1,000, Rs. 30 ; per 100 Rs. 3-8
TRABUCOS, „ „ 35 ; „ „ 4-0
ROYALS, „ „ 40 ; „ „ 4-8

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET ; they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

Samples Forwarded on Application.

"KAISERS"
MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per box of 50.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By direct Importation.
A FRESH AND SPECIALLY SELECTED SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, *MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.*

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 10 or a Yearly Subscription of Rs. 110 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to OWNERSHIP of Six English Weeklies and Four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order :—

DAILY POST.
On Monday......one Six-pence Newspaper.
On Tuesday......one Do. Do. (Illustrated.)
On Wednesday one Three-pence Newspaper.
On Thursday ...one Do. Do. (Illustrated.)
On Friday ......one Two-pence Newspaper.
On Saturday ...one Penny Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.
First Saturday ...one Six-pence Periodical.
Second Saturday...one Shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday...one Two-shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday...one Half-crown Periodical.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, AND REVIEWS FOR SELECTION.

PENNY NEWSPAPERS.
Funny Folks.
London Figaro.
Tit-Bits.
Catholic Times.

TWO-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Dublin Weekly Freeman.
English Mechanic and World of Science.
Public Opinion.
Weekly London Times.

THREE-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
Athenæum.
Fair-Play.
Punch (Illustrated).
Pall Mall Budget.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS.
British Medical Journal.
Engineer.
Engineering.
Field.
Home News.
World.
Overland Mail.
Lancet.
Saturday Review.
St. James's Budget.
Truth.
Vanity Fair.

SIX-PENCE NEWSPAPERS (Illustrated).
Graphic.
Illustrated London News.
Pictorial World.
Sporting and Dramatic News.

SIX-PENCE PERIODICALS.
Cassel's Family Magazine.
Chambers' Journal.
Cornhill Magazine.
Family Herald.
Leisure Hour.
Longman's Magazine,
Marine Engineer.
Provincial Medical Journal.

SHILLING PERIODICALS.
Birmingham Medical Journal.
Harper's Monthly Magazine.
Macmillan's Magazine.
Young Ladies' Journal.
Merry England.

TWO-SHILLING PERIODICALS.
Dublin Medical Journal.
Edinburgh Medical Journal.
Glasgow Medical Journal.
Practitioner.

HALF-CROWN PERIODICALS.
Contemporary Review.
Fortnightly Review.
National Review.
Nineteenth Century.

N. B.—A Subscriber has the option of taking three weeklies and two periodicals and pay half the subscription if six Weeklies and four Periodicals are too many ; but then the Weeklies will be posted every second day and the periodicals fortnightly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

LAST DAY, MARCH 4TH.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.

EXHIBITORS wishing to REMOVE Their OWN PICTURES, at the close of the Exhibition should send to the Secretariat, on TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY, March 5th, and 6th. Pictures not so claimed will be sent back by Messrs. THACKER & Co., at the owners' expense.

☞ All purchasers of Pictures are requested to pay for and remove them on the above days.

BASEL MISSION BALMATHA Hand-made Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Gingham, &c., are recommended as strong and durable. They will stand washing for a much longer time than the Machine-made cheap Stuff.

DEPOT, No. 27, HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICES.

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Library of the Home, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, 1889, at 5 o'clock p.m. Subscribers and those interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited to attend.

W. G. MAYHEW,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.

DEMAND BILLS on all the following Treasuries are available at the Accountant-General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there of offers invited :—

Dharwar, Belgaum, Dhulia, Bijapur, Satara, Rajkote, Kaira, Nasik, and Karwar.

STEPHEN JACOB,
Accountant-General.

TENDERS will be received up to 4th March for the SUPPLY of TEAK WOOD in SCANTLING, of Teak Boards, and of Corrugated Iron Sheets, all for Roofing purposes, delivered at Surat Station or Bunder. Qualities and Rates should be distinctly quoted. Large quantities required.

H. G. PALLISER, M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach.

Broach Districts, 27th February, 1889.

FOR SALE.

THE PATENT RIGHTS in Eleven Valuable Patents for the Presidency of Bombay and the Central Provinces. Worked with energy and a sufficient Capital there is over A CRORE OF RUPEES PROFIT to be obtained from the working of these Patents. Apply at No. 5, COLABA CAUSEWAY, where Specifications and Drawings can be inspected, and other particulars obtained.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of ROBINSON NEWTON, late of Queen's Road, Oldham, Lancashire, European, deceased, (who died intestate in England on or about the 18th day of May 1869, and Letters of Administration of whose Property and Credits were on the 6th day of February 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to PATRICK EVAN CAMERON, Accountant to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, the constituted Attorney of MARIA BEARD, the sister and the sole next of kin of the deceased for her use and benefit, and limited until she shall obtain Letters of Administration granted to her to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Patrick Evan Cameron, on his behalf at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of March 1889, as after that date the said Patrick Evan Cameron, as such administrator, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the said Maria Beard as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrator shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 8th day of February 1889.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

TO OFFICERS
OF THE
ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS ; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase-money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.
Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do „ 9 „ 20 „ „

The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of at highest rates for cash.

Visitors from India are cordially invited to call at our Office, where the Manager will be pleased to render them every assistance during their stay in the Colonies—they are also at liberty to have their correspondence directed to our care.

The latest Indian papers on file.

All remittances to be made payable to, and letters addressed to, the

MANAGER,
INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY,
NEW ZEALAND CHAMBERS,
112, Collins' Street, W.,
MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES — HEAD & SONS, — TO ORDER AND REPAIRS
COACH-BUILDERS.

LONDON, Gloucester Road, Steam Works, CHERTSEY

Queen's Road, BOMBAY, Opposite Churney Road Crossing.

The only practical European Carriage-builder in Bombay.

English-made Carriages in Stock at exceptionally low rates.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents : F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY !
GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals ! No Liquids !
No Drying ! No Corroding ! No Creeping !
No Glass ! Nor Porous Cell ! No Smell !
Always Ready for Immediate Use !
Can be used in Any Position !
No Technical Knowledge required !
Twice the Power of a Leclanché !
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell ! !

Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
LIMITED.
EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE LET.—From and after May 18, a WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW (now in the occupation of Major G. Martin), in the best situation on Malabar Hill, furnished for any period from six to eighteen months. For particulars apply to Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

FOR SALE.—An ELECTRIC LIGHT DYNAMO, in thorough Good Order, capable of lighting 16 Lamps ; 12 horse power. Apply to "A. B.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 1 lb. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A MEETING of the Corporation, as already advertised, will be held THIS DAY, MONDAY, 4th inst., at 3 p.m.

OUR Assortment of Presents and Prizes for Boys and Girls are so varied and numerous that one can find all they want ; no Schools should fail to see them.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

SMALL STOCK of "ARIEL" SILK UMBRELLAS, for Ladies and Gentlemen. They are Light, Elegant, and Strong.—D. B. DINSHAW & Co., 40, Meadow Street.

THE "Anna," the "Flower and Fern," the "Prince Edward," the "Linne," and the "Chinois," Paper Shades at the Lamp Warehouse, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

LEATHER AND PLUSH GOODS.—Dressing Bags and Cases, Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Photo. Albums, Screen and Frames, Lady's Companions, Card Cases, Jewel Cases, Hand Bags, Gloves and Handkerchiefs' Boxes, Blotters, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., General Merchants.

FOR SALE.—At Crawford's Auction TODAY, a Strong Grey Arab GALLOWAY, broken in harness and saddle.

FOR SALE.—An almost new rosewood, Semigrand Square Piano, iron-framed, made expressly for India, by Schiedmayer and Soehne—Price Rs. 700, open to an offer, owner leaving for England. A Roomy Stylish LANDAU, for one horse, in excellent order—Price Rs. 700, open to an offer.—Apply to "365," care of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a EUROPEAN of respectibility, as NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS, to one or two young children. Willing to go to England for a few months and return. Apply to "Z.," care of WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED.—A COOK for the Ripon Club. Apply between 2 and 3 p.m., to JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA, Honorary Secretary. 2, Bell Lane, Bombay.

WANTED.—By a Scotch Gentleman, age 24, a good-looking Young LADY, European, of same age or under, as a wife : no objection to a widow.—Send photo, care of this paper.

WANTED.—A Second-Class CERTIFICATED ENGINEER.—Apply to Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., Fort, Bazar Gate.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church Gate Street, Fort.—BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, DINNERS, at moderate prices.

CRICKET KIT.—Bats, Cobbett's Full Cane Rs. 10, Duke's Rs. 8-8, The "Star" Rs. 11. Balls—Lillywhite's Match Rs. 3-10, Duke's P. Kd. (Crown) Rs. 3-12, Match Rs. 3-6.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage. 4 annas.

PLEASE NOTE.—RIPON HOTEL, at Mahableshwar, has secured the services of Mon. Foley, late *Chef de Cuisine* of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexander of Russia.

AN ENGLISHMAN, Good Correspondent, with spare time, (10 a.m. to 3 p.m.) seeks employment, moderate salary.—"CLERICUS," care of this paper

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cownsbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 31 inches.—Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road, opposite Bombay Club.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION, NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms Bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

THE MANAGER, VICTORIA NATURAL HISTORY INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA POST OFFICE, receives SKINS and HEADS of all descriptions of ANIMALS, either for curing or mounting. Live Animals for Zoological Collections supplied at short Notice.

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HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splended protection	18 8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection...	18 8
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CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8 8
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MOIRE RIBBON, with Satin Edge ....from 8 As. to Rs. 2 per yard.
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THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone or Bass voices ; this advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., have just received a beautiful Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to stand the Indian Climate with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India, and invite an early Inspection.

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„ 2 „ 5 „ „	„	775
„ 3 „ 5 „ „ to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus	„	1,300

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MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Musical Soiree by the Misses Kabrajee, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.
Closing Day, Bombay Art Exhibition.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Lady Gordon (s), from Coast ; Tanjore (s), Jeddah ; Boldana (s) and Nevasa (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Labourdonnais (s), from Aden ; Clan Forbes (s), Liverpool ; and Citurnum (s), New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd :—Excelsior (s), for Moulmein ; Osmanli (s), Rangoon ; Umballa (s), Calcutta ; Dragoman (s), Liverpool ; and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—The following is the statement for February 1889 :—Daily average attendance, 173·43 ; admissions, 1,764 ; prevailing diseases, mumps and measles.

KHETWADI BRANCH, BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The following is the statement for February 1889 :—Daily average attendance, 215 ; admissions 2,020, prevailing diseases, measles.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.—Owners and purchasers of pictures now at the Secretariat are informed through an advertisement in another column, that their property will be returned on application at the Secretariat on Tuesday or Wednesday, and if not claimed they will be returned by Messrs. Thacker and Co. at the owner's expense.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 25th ultimo an old mendicant woman, named Saloo, while attempting to cross the road at 1st Paton-street, was knocked down by a dog-cart, whereby she sustained a severe contused wound on the left arm. The driver, it seems, called out to the woman, but she was too feeble to get out of the way, and he had not time to prevent the poor woman being knocked down. She was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. An inquest was held by the coroner upon the body of the deceased on Saturday, when a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE BY A LEPER.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at Baboola Tank Road into the circumstances attending the death of Poonajee Janoo, aged 50 years. Deceased was a leper, and in consequence of the disease he lived apart from his relatives, who resided in a house at Dongri Street. He generally was found on an open piece of ground on the top of Nowrojee Hill, where his food was taken to him, but on Thursday he went amissing. On Saturday morning last his dead body was found floating in the Baboola Tank, and there were no external marks of violence on it. The body was dressed as when he was last seen alive. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

DEATH FROM BURNING.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday at 2nd Carpenter-street respecting the death of a woman, named Casheebai, aged 18 years, the wife of Suntram Kondajee, a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On the 16th ultimo, while deceased was cooking the evening meal her sarree caught fire from an open lamp that was near the fire-place, whereby she sustained extensive burns about her body. She was treated by Dr. Gopal Succaram. On Friday morning last symptoms of tetanus set in, and she died about midnight on Friday. The verdict was that the death of Casheebai was caused by burns which she had received by her clothes having accidentally caught fire.

GAMBLERS AT HAINES ROAD AND TARWADY.—Inspector Cobb on Saturday charged Dhurma Tuckoo and three other labourers before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gambling in a common gaming-house at Haines Road, Byculla, on Friday night, with cards and money. The whole of the accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, were convicted. Dhurma and another man, named Kaloo, were fined Rs. 10 each and the other two Rs. 7 each.—On the same day and before the same magistrate Inspector Nolan charged Jowlia Nanjee and seven other Mahomedans of the weaver caste with having been found gaming in a house at Tarwady on Friday afternoon. They were all convicted, Jowlia and another were fined Rs. 10 each and the rest Rs. 2 each.

DONATION TO THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL FUND.—Mr. Sunderdas Dharamsi, a Bhattia member of the General Committee of the G. T. Charities, and Manekbai, his niece, wife of Mr. Runchordas Vusonji, have jointly given in donation to the prize-fund of the above school Government promissory notes of Rs. 200 for establishing an annual prize to be named after the deceased, Mithabai, widow of the late Mulji Moorarji, sister of Mr. Sunderdas Dharamsi, and mother of the said Manekbai. The prize is to consist of books, and is to be distributed every year to any Bhattia girl passing the Vernacular Standard V. from the said school with the highest number. This is the first instance when a Bhattia has given a donation to the Goculdas Tejpal Charity Funds, particularly for the encouragement of female education.

THE REV. J. FORGAN.—Bombay is about to suffer a loss in the departure of the Rev. John Forgan, the pastor of the Free Church of Scotland, at the end of this month, to take charge of the Union Church at Simla. Gentlemanly, genial, an earnest preacher, and an exemplary pastor, the Free Church loses a beloved shepherd and Bombay a good citizen. The help he has rendered to the Indian Temperance Association will, we trust, ever remain green—certainly it will not die. The ungrudging devotion with which he has assisted the Y. M. C. Association at the Monday prayer meetings and the Friday gatherings is a record in itself of good deeds. The Union Church will have no novice in the Master's vineyard, but one in whom it can impose entire confidence. Most heartily we wish godspeed to our fellow-worker, and hope that his successor may not be less worthy of the position Mr. Forgan has so well occupied.—*Methodist Record.*

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE VEDAS.—A meeting was held on Sunday, 24th ultimo, in Girgaum, at Mr. Vaman Shastri Islampoorkar's, to discuss the authorship of the Vedas, the sacred and the most ancient Sanskrit work. Among those present in the meeting were Shri Paramhunse Swami Krishnanand Saraswati, a well-known Sanskrit scholar recently come from Benares, presiding, the Hon. K. T. Telang, C.I.E., Mr. Mahadev Chimnaji Apte, Rao Saheb N. V. Bapat, Professor S. G. Jinsivale, M.A., Mahamahopadhyayas Bhimacharya and Rajaram Shastri Bodas, Rao Bahadoor Luxmonsing, Messrs. Sitaram Dhekji and Tanasukhram Manasukharam Tripathi, B.A., and several others. At the request of Mr. Vaman Shastri Islampoorkar, Mr. Bapat opened the discussion. Mr. Jinsivale ascribed the authorship of the Vedas to man. He, in support of his argument, produced some internal proofs. Shri Swami differed from him, and contended strongly to support his own opinion that the Vedas are not composed by man. Several of those Shastris who were present there supported Shri Swami, but they did not arrive at any unanimous conclusion. After a hot discussion of about a couple of hours, the meeting was dissolved.

AN AUDACIOUS THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, Ebrahim Dinmahomed, against whom there appeared a register of five previous convictions, was again charged by Inspector Cobb before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing two silver neck ornaments, valued at one rupee, from a child aged two years, the son of Hirjee Noor Mahomed, on the afternoon of Wednesday last. It appeared while the child was playing about with his elder sister, Fatima, a girl of six years, on the Parel Road, near their father's shop, the accused came up and told the girl Fatima that her father wanted her. She left at once, and on returning shortly after found her little brother missing. About two hours afterwards the child was found by the police straying about on the Falkland Road, and on being restored to his father the two silver neck ornaments were missing. The father suspected the accused, who was arrested on the following day, and one of the ornaments was found in the possession of a dealer in second-hand articles, to whom the accused had sold it. Ebrahim Dinmahomed pleaded guilty to the charge, and, on admitting his several previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

KATTYWAREE THIEVES.—Two natives of Kattywar, named Uttia Jetha, a cooly labourer, and Visram Khimjee, a dealer in old ironware, were on Saturday brought up on remand before Mr. P. Ryan. The first named with breaking into a grocery at Khetwady 13th Street on the night of the 16th ultimo, occupied by Ghanda Gujah, and stealing a silver waist-chain, four articles of silk wearing apparel, and currency notes and cash to the collective value of Rs. 155, and the second accused with dishonestly receiving the said stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr. Hurryshunker appeared for the defence on behalf of accused No 2, the circumstances of the case are briefly these. On the night of the date in question the shop of the complainant was broken into, and the property stolen from a box which was found broken open. The matter was reported to the police, who upon enquiries arrested Visram at Coomborwarra, with whom there were found sundry portions of the stolen property, and subsequently upon a statement made by Visram, Uttia was also arrested, and the remaining portion of the stolen property recovered. Uttia pleaded guilty to the charge. On behalf of accused No. 2 Mr. Hurryshunker admitted having received the articles which he said, were purchased by his client from the accused, Uttia, not knowing that they were stolen property, as Uttia and Visram both were gambling, and in the game his client won Rs. 46, but as Uttia had no money to pay, he sold the articles in question to his client for that amount. The Magistrate in disposing of the case said there was no doubt that the accused Visram must have known that Uttia who was a common cooly, could not have honestly come by the property, and that the accused, Visram, knowingly bought the same. The two accused, the Magistrate believed, were a gang of Kattyawar thieves. He thereupon convicted the two accused, sentencing Uttia to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and Visram to twelve months' similar imprisonment.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

THE following Prospectus of the Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races to be held on Wednesday, 27th March, and Saturday, 30th March, is published :—

Stewards :—Mr. H. C. Burder, Capt. Olivier, Col W. Merriman, R. E., Capt. Phayre. Mr. P. Benn, Mr. G. K. Remington, Mr. J. Littleton Symons, Mr. W. A. Bankier, Mr. J. F. N. Graham, and Mr. F. A. Prevost, Joint Honorary Secretaries.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1889.

1ST RACE.—"The Little-go Steeple Chase."—(Closed.) For all ponies, 13-3 to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under, Once round the course. About 1½ miles. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 99. For allowances and penalties, see Rules 6 and 14.

2ND RACE.—"The Australasian Chase."—For Walers. 11 stone. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 99. For allowances and penalties, see Rules 6 and 14.

3RD RACE.—"The Gymkhana Grand National Chase."—For Arab and C.B. horses 11stone. About 2 miles. Entrance Rs. 10. Added Rs. 150. For allowances and penalties, see Rules 6 and 14.

4TH RACE.—"The Bombay Gymkhana Cup."—Value Rs. 199. (Open.) Distance ¾ mile. For Arab ponies that have never won a race prior to 1st March 1889, weight for age and inches—13-3 to carry 11 stone. Entrance, 9th March, Rs. 10 ; 23rd March, Rs. 15. Riders who have never won a race with Rs. 500 added, allowed 4 lbs. Rs. 200 added, 7lbs. Winners at Bombay Meeting once, 7 lbs. extra ; twice and oftener 10 lbs. extra. No entry will be accepted unless accompanied by entrance fee.

5TH RACE.—"The Dealer's Stakes."—(Open.) Entrance, Rs. 10. Added Rs. 150. For Arabs, landed after 1st September 1889, weight for age raised 14 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 7 lbs. Winners of Rs. 100 and upwards once, 4 lbs ; twice 7 lbs ; oftener. 10 lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1½ miles. No entry will be accepted unless accompanied by entrance fee.

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1889.

1ST RACE.—"The Gymkhana Pony Chase."—For Arab and C B ponies, 13-3 to carry 11 stone ; 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Once round the course, about 1½ miles. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs. 99. For allowances and penalties, see Rules 6 and 14.

2ND RACE.—"The Gymkhana Steeple Chase."—(Closed.) For all horses. Walers to carry 12 stone. Arabs 10-7 stones, C. B.'s 10 stone. For allowances and penalties, see Rules 6 and 14. Once round the course, about 1½ miles. Entrance Rs. 5. Added Rs 99.

3RD RACE.—"The Gymkhana Pony Derby."—(Closed.) For Arabs and C. B.'s. 13-3 to carry 11 stone. 2 lbs. allowed for every ¼ inch under. Distance 3 furlongs. Entrance Rs. 10. Value Rs. 199. Second horse Rs. 50. Third horse to save his stakes. Entrances to go to the fund. For allowances and penalties, see Rules 6 and 14.

4TH RACE.—Handicap for Arab and C. B. Horses that have started at the meeting. Entrance Rs 10. Added Rs. 150. Distance, 5 furlongs. Entrances to be sent in by 5 p.m. on the 28th March.

5TH RACE.—"The Ladies' Bracelet."—(Closed.) For all ponies 13-3, catch-weights over 11 stone. No allowances ; no penalties. Ladies' nominations. Nominator of winner to receive a bracelet ; stakes to go to the owner. Entrance Rs. 10. Distance, ½ mile.

1. W. I. T. C. Rules for Flat Races. Calcutta Rules for Steeple Chases, except as otherwise provided for.

2. For all purposes of this prospectus, ponies are 13-3 and under.

3. Races to take place on the Flats Race Course.

4. Horses and ponies in closed races to be *bona fide* the property of members of the Bombay Gymkhana, Bombay Hunt or Bombay Light Horse that have played polo, or hunted regularly, or appeared regularly on parade in Bombay up to the time of the meeting. Certificates of same from the Master of the Hounds, Gymkhana Polo Secretary or Commanding Officer of the Light Horse to accompany entries. In other races horses and ponies to be *bona fide* the property of members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana, or any of the services, except in the Bombay Gymknana Cup and Dealers' Race.

5. Half entries to go to the winner, and half to the second horse, except where otherwise provided for.

6. C. B.'s and galloways allowed 7 lbs. throughout the meeting, except where otherwise provided for.

7. Subscribers of Rs. 10 will receive tickets to the Grand Stand and enclosure. Owners running a horse or pony must subscribe Rs. 15 to the fund.

8. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right of altering the terms of this prospectus, of raising or lowering the scale of weights in any race, or altering the dates, and the order of races, should circumstances rendered it advisable.

9. Gentlemen riders only, except the weights are below 9 stone 7 lbs., when professionals are allowed. Colours to be worn.

10. Entries to close and be received by 4 P.M. by Saturday, the 23rd March, at the Bombay Gymkhana, except where otherwise provided for. Entries at double fees allowed for second day's racing to be made upon the day subsequent to the first day's racing.

11. Declarations to start, stating penalties and allowances must reach the honorary secretaries in writing before 1 P. M. on Tuesday, 6th March, and Friday, the 29th March 1889, with names and colours of riders and the weights to be carried. Any one wearing colours other than those declared will pay a fine of one gold mohur to the fund.

12. Three horses to start in separate interests, or the added money will be withheld.

13. All galloways and ponies must be measured at the Race Course on the morning of Monday, 25th March, at 7 o'clock. W. I. T. C. and C. T. C. and Bombay Gymkhana Polo certificates only will be accepted.

14. Winners of any race, including handicaps, value Rs. 50 added money or over once, 4 lbs. extra ; twice, 7 lbs. extra ; oftener, 10 lbs. extra. Winners on Flat to carry no penalty in steeple chase or over hurdles and *vice versa*. Winners in steeple chase carry no penalty over hurdles and *vice versa*.

15. All objections must be made in writing to the stewards, and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 30, which will be forfeited, if in the opinion of the Stewards the objection is frivolous.

16. The decision of the Stewards to be final as regards matters of fact.

17. All objections, except as regards the running of a race, to be made to the honorary secretary in writing before the ordinaries, which will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana at 5 P.M. on the day before the races.

18. Settling day, 3rd April 1889.

19. 5 per cent. of lotteries and *pari mutuel* to go to the fund.

20. All letters to be addressed and entries made to

J. F. N. GRAHAM,
F. A. PREVOST,
Joint Honorary Secretaries,
Sky Races, Bombay Gymkhana.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 1st March, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·001
Temperature of the Air	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·9
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	·710
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read a 8 a. m. next day)..	83·3
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.) ..	71·0
General Directions of Wind.*	SW, WSW, NW, ENE NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	276

* From midnight to midnight.

MISS MANNING IN GONDAL.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, Feb. 26.

THE town of Gondal was thrown into a bustle of excitement by the arrival of Miss E. A. Manning honorary secretary, National Indian Association this morning. She was a guest of His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, and had put up in company with Mrs. Turkhad and Miss Harrison at the Guest House close by the Kylas Bagh. In the afternoon Miss Manning visited the Bai Shri Monghiba Girls' School in company with Mrs. Turkhad, Miss Harrison, and the Dewan Saheb, Mr. Bezanji Merwanji. The compound of the school was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens, and an arch was put up at the entrance gate of the school with the words "Welcome to Miss Manning" written upon it in golden characters. She was received at the steps of the school, which were covered with a red cloth, by a deputation consisting of the president and some of the members of the Gondal Town Municipality. In the central hall of the school was placed facing the west, a sofa covered with a rich green velvet cloth beautifully embroidered in gold, for the accommodation of Miss Manning and the other lady visitor, with two rows of chairs on each side of it to provide seats for those gentlemen who attended to meet Miss Manning and accord her a hearty reception. In the front of the sofa was placed a table spread over with specimens of needle work, both plain and embroidered, as well as samples of knittings in wool, and some bead work executed by the girls of the school, who were seated in each wing of the school building. The school-house is one of those pretty looking buildings that adorn the outskirts of Gondal, all of which are designed and built by our energetic State engineer, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Govind, who has displayed a good deal of architectural ingenuity in their construction. Amongst those present were :—Mr. Ratanji, Superintendent of Post Offices in Kathiawar, Mr. Gulam Mahomad Bawamia, Barrister-at-Law, Joint Judge of Junagadh, Mr. Kevalram Mavji Dave, B.A., L.L.B., Mr. Laxmichand Pitamber Adalja, High Court Pleader, Mr. Naranji Dullabhji, Revenue Commissioner of Navanagar State, Mr. Manilal Govindram, Huzur Judicial Assistant and President of the Gondal Municipality, Mr. Manockji Ratanji, Sir Nyayadhish of Gondal, Dr. Bhow Shirkay, Chief Medical Officer, Gondal, Mr. A. F. Grey, Police Superintendent, Gondal, Mr. Maganlal Laxmishankar, Huzur Sheristedar, Gondal, Mr. Trikamlal Bhagwandas, Huzur Head Clerk, Gondal, Mr. Jagannath Shivshankar, Gondal Thandar, Mr. Prabhashankar Motiram, State Vakil, Gondal, Mr. Laxmishankar Dalpatram, Mahalkari of Hadmantala, Mr. Sirjashankar Dayashankar, Head Accountant, Huzur Treasury, Gondal, Messrs. Dalerai Amarji Buch and Jetalal Purshotam of the Khangi Department and official Members of the Gondal Town Municipality, Mr. Balabhai Gulabchand L.C.E., State Engineer, Gondal, Mr. Ladha Damodar, Munsiff of Gondal, Mr. Chhelshankar Nathuram, Head Master, Anglo-Vernacular School, Gondal, Mr. Mulchand Jadavji Bharwada, Agricultural Assistant, Mr. Keshav Ramchandra, Assistant Native Doctor, Mr. Narbheram Vradhman, Talooka School Master, Mr. Virji Dayaram, Gondal City Fozjdar ; and non-official members, Messrs Manerao Vithalji Booch, Jagjiwan Makanji, Vakil, Bhimji Vaghji, Hirji Nathu, Memon Jusab Allan, Tyebji Rehmanji, &c, and Mr. Laldas Narotamdas, municipal secretary, and Mr. Krishnaji Anant, municipal surveyor, and Vakils Messrs. Anant Mahadeo Pandit. Bhagwanlal Sampatram, Morarji Dharshi I Jagannath, Vasanji, and others. Miss Manning and the other ladies having taken their seats, Mr. Manilal Govindram, the President of the Municipality, read an address of welcome, which was afterwards presented to her in a beautifully wrought bag of brocade. The address runs as follow:—

To Miss E. A. Manning :—Madam,—We, the president and members of the Gondal Municipality, embrace this opportunity of heartily welcoming you to this town, and thanking you for the honor you have done us. We gratefully acknowledge your laudable endeavours in the cause of education in general and of female education in this country in particular, and your zeal and solicitude for ameliorating the condition of your Indian sisters. Female education, we may add, is not a new thing in India. It has its phases. In ancient time it had been in full swing. Numerous instances could be cited of educated ladies who have distinguished themselves in all branches of learning, and who have built their fame on the rock of immortality. Latterly, however, by the force of adverse circumstances a woful change was brought upon our society, the result whereof came to be the total disregard of a proper training for our womankind, Happily, however things have taken a turn under the benign influence of the British Government, to whose fostering care female education owes its slow but steady progress in this country. It is highly desirable that the educational wants of our females should be supplied in a way most acceptable to them. This is by no means an easy problem, and we thank you for your honest efforts to solve it. Your visit to this country will, we trust, make you personally acquainted with the ways and means that are best calculated to further the cause of progress. We wish every success to your mission of good-will and sympathy.

Mr. Maneckji Ratanji, the Sir Nyayadhish, then gave a short account of the Girls' School with a few words of sympathy and gratitude to Miss Manning for the keen interest she evinces in the cause of female education in India. The Girls' School, he said, was founded in 1858, and is, therefore, one of the oldest of all similar institutions, in the Province of Kathiawar. The institution is under the management of Mr. Harikrishna Lalshankar Dave, President, Dr. Bhow Shirkay, Mr. Chhelshanker Nathuram, and Mr. Narbheram Wadhman, members ; and is under the superintendence of the Government Education Department, Halar Prant. The number of pupils on the roll is 204. Of the number, 4 are Nagars, 31,3 Rajputs Brahmins 89 Banias ; 17 Mahomedans ; and 60 other belonging to different Hindoo castes. It teaches up to the Government sixth standard, and has 9 classes. The girls are also taught needle work and embroidery, also native songs. The institution is in charge of a lady mistress, Jethibai. Upon the important work of female education in this State His Highness has bestowed special attention, and it must be a subject of sincere pleasure and gratification to you (as it is to us) that this great movement, with which the highest and best interests of the community are inseparably connected, has made and is making steady progress, not only throughout this Province, but generally throughout India. It will not soon be forgotten that you have been pleased on numerous occasions since your arrival in India to give much of your valuable time to visiting and attending the examination of girls' schools, in addressing words of encouragment to the pupils and supporters of these institutions, and in impressing upon all, both by word and example, the importance of the movement, and the importance of persevering in it. And here, madam, you will allow us to tender our most sincere thanks to you for the part you have taken in this, perhaps, the most important of all the means now in operation for the regeneration of India.

Miss Manning then replied as follows :—It gives me great pleasure to visit the State of Gondal, the Maharaja of which has shown much interest in female education. I am sure that this day will be very agreeably spent in visiting the institutions and buildings of His Highness' capital, as has been kindly arranged for us by the Dewan Saheb. I am glad that you, gentlemen, who represent this Municipality, expect a desire for the advance of the education of girls. What kind of education had best be given is, as you say, not at all an easy problem. Perhaps in a considerable degree the question will have to be left to settle itself. I do not think it desirable that our English system should be introduced without modification among you. But there are certain principles of western education which have already proved of great service in India. For instance, it must be good for Indian women to gain a knowledge of facts and of ordinary phenomena, it must be good to encourage their powers of observation ; it must be good to teach them the rules of sanitation upon which family health depends ; it must be good to cultivate their taste in regard to beautiful sights and sounds, and certainly it must be good to train them in habits of obedience and right conduct. A well managed school ought to help in all these points. But it seems to me that you yourselves should form opinions as to how to adapt our system to your characteristics of social life as there is so much that is different in the ways and associations of the two countries.

I am interested to learn that this school has existed for 30 years, and that its new teacher is from the Training College at Ahemedabad, which I have lately seen. I hope it will continue to prosper, and I thank you for the kind manner in which you have arranged this meeting and indicated your sympathy in my effort, to promote education. On the conclusion of the above proceedings, the girls of the school sang some songs in Gujarti, their burthen being the benefit to be derived from female education which were much admired. She then carefully examined the specimens of needle work done by the girls that were laid on the table for her inspection, and expressed her complete satisfaction with them, and complimented the lady superintendent, Jethibai, for the success that attended her efforts and the good work she was been doing here. A distribution of garlands, nosegays, *uttar* and *pan*, and three hearty cheers in in honour of the philanthropic lady brought the pleasing ceremony to a close. Miss Manning next visited the Anglo-Vernacular school company with Mrs. Turkhad, Miss Harrisons and the Dewan, where they were received by the head-master, Mr. Chhelshankar Nathuram, and his assistants. The head-master opened the proceedings by giving an acount of the origin and the present state of the school. The school was recently raised to the status of a first grade Anglo-Vernacular school, and the people are gradually availing themselves of the advantages thus placed within their reach by His Highness the Thakor Saheb, for giving them a higher standard of education. The report having been read some of the boys went through some recitations in English and in Gujarati, which were nicely done. Miss Manning was much pleased with what she saw, and in a few words of encouragement advised the teachors to follow their honourable avocation with perseverance and zeal. Shen then paid a visit to the vernacular school, where the boys recited some pieces in Gujarati to the satisfaction of those present. Miss Manning was much interested to see the reed pens with which the boys wrote their copy books. She then drove to the palace in company with the other ladies and the Dewan, where she had the honor to see the dowager lady Bai Shri Moughiba, the queen-mother, an intelligent lady, whom she was much pleased to see. The next places of interest she went to were :—The Sir Bhagvat Sinhjee Library, the Kylas Bag, a botanical garden, with an agricultural farm in it, for the practical instruction of the agricultural class taught by Mr. Mulchand Jadavji Bharwada, a trained student of the Sydapet Agricultural College of Madras the hospital, and the asylum for the infirm under the superintendence of our well-known and kind Dr. Bhow Shirkay. The last named institution is a unique one of its kind in Kathiawar, which is founded by His Highness the Thakor Saheb in memory of his late lamented Queen, Bai Shri Bai Saheb Ba, for the benefit of the blind, the lame, and the infirm, who are fed and clothed here at the expense of the Durbar. The absence of His Highness the Thakor Saheb in Bombay was keenly felt on this occasion, for he would have been glad to meet Miss Manning in his own capital town.

Miss Manning left for Bombay this morning *en route* to Jetpur.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

President.—The Hon'ble F. L. Latham, General White, RE, C E Kane, Hon'ble F Forbes Adam, CIE, Dr Hojel, J A Cassels, J L Symons, Major Bisset. RE, CIE, Dr Baker, M Turner, Rev A Goldwyer Lewis, L R W Forrest, Hony Secretary.

The long period that has elapsed since the public of Bombay were moved by the appeal of Mr. A. C. Oliphant and others to raise a Hospital Endowment Fund, makes it necessary to recapitulate the principal objects for which the Fund was then subscribed

At a meeting held in the Town Hall in June 1875, a Committee was formed to obtain subscriptions "to improve the condition of the inmates of the Hospital, to supplement Hospital work for the relief and comfort of the sick and poor Europeans in Bombay, to provide nurses and to assist towards the expenses of European women on the spot, willing to be taught nursing, to afford help to the sick poor in Hospital and to their families, and to enable patients to obtain change either to the Hills or to Europe, as far as the means of the Fund admit.

To the amount Rs. 70,000 then subscribed, a further sum of Rs. 10,500 was added in 1883, collected in this city alone, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. Comber and Mr. Cassels. The interest of the Fund, together with contributions from the two Railway Companies, have been devoted to the above-named objects. The Committee have contributed to meeting part of the cost of a European Female Nursing Establishment which—thanks to the interest developed in this cause by the movement above referred to—was soon after approved of by Government and received their support.

Much as was gained by the introduction, as far back as 1878, of European Nurses into the Hospital, it was not till 1884, when the Sisters of All Saints undertook the superintendence of the nursing, that the condition of that most important branch of Hospital management could be described as being up to that high standard now generally recognized as necessary to the proper treatment of the sick. It will be a satisfaction to the contributors to the Fund and to Europeans of all ranks throughout Central and Northern India, as well as in this Presidency for whom this Hospital is available in times of sickness and disease, to know that the Physician in charge, Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel, has recently spoken of the nursing as leaving little to be desired. The Committee, however, are aware that the number of nurses might with advantage be increased, especially for night work. With the nursing establishment of the Hospital as a nucleus, the Sisters of All Saints have, as far as permitted by the condition of their Funds, brought out from England additional trained nurses, and have thus made available to private houses, both in Bombay itself and up-country, the advantages of capable and trained nursing.

During the past four years, this resource has been so freely used, that the Committee confidently believe there is scarcely a single member of the richer class of the community who cannot, from personal experience, testify to the great boon the Sisters have thus conferred. Day by day the demand increases, and the nurses are sought for from all parts of India, and are also frequently required to accompany invalids on their homeward voyage. The Committee have decided to make another appeal to the generosity of the public to enable them to increase the number of nurses, not only for the Hospital but for the public generally.

Again, at the request of the Committee, the Government have consented to set apart a limited number of private wards, the Committee promising that they would undertake to obtain futher contributions towards their maintenance. Daily experience shows how much this boon will be appreciated by patients from upcountry to whom this is the only first class Hospital available, and who, from the nature of their profession, have no homes where, in their illness, they can be treated with care and attention.

The third object of this appeal is for the building and provision of a Convalescent Home in connection with the Hospital. The Committee trust that Funds will be available to make it large enough to take in from time, other patients besides those sent up from the Hospital ; while at the same time, it will afford the opportunity of giving a complete change to the Nurses and Sisters in rotation, as they may require it. This scheme has the cordial support of his Excellency the Governor, and the Committee are sanguine that their appeal to the public will not be in vain, and that all Europeans will subscribe to place the new St, George's Hospital on the highest footing of efficiency as regards nursing, with a Convalescent Home as an additional aid, and that both European and Native employers of European labour will especially contribute to its support.

Of the subscribers in 1883, more than half have left India : while of those who so liberally subscribed in 1875, there are but few remaining. The public, to whom the Committee now appeal, have for the most part, never been asked to contribute towards the Endowment Fund of the European General Hospital of Bombay,

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay and acknowledged in the Daily Papers, and offers of quarterly or annual contributions will be gratefully accepted by the Committee.

Bombay March 1,1889.

THE CONDITION OF BOREBHAT LANE.

THE following representation concerning the condition of Borebhat Lane has been forwarded to the Chief Secretary, General Department, Bombay :—

"Sir,—We have the honour to enclose a copy of our application addressed to the Municipal Corporation of this city respecting the insanitary condition of Borebhat Lane, Girgaum Road, wherein, owing to the neglect of the Municipal authorities, there arose recently the fearful epidemic of cholera in a virulent form, resulting in more than 65 deaths, occurring twice in a year, at an interval of six months, *i.e.*, June 1888 and 1st January 1889, not to speak of the numerous attacks within a small area.

We have been urging on the Municipality to take steps to abate the nuisance complained of since 1882, but no heed has been paid to this serious subject, though large sums of money have been spent in ornamentation and the like in other parts of the city. For fear of this scourge the residents have deserted their houses and a reign of terror prevails in their minds. Some of the families have been rendered totally destitute by the sudden deaths of their working members.

Recently the manager of Messrs. Treacher and Company prosecuted the Municipality in the Police Court for the nuisance arising from the night-soil carts passing through their premises, Byculla, and the result has been that the Municipal Commissioner has undertaken to put a stop to this nuisance. In our case the nuisance has been in front of us since 1882, and the Municipal officers have been cool over the matter. It is, therefore, but just on sanitary grounds that the public prosecutor should be instructed to take immediate steps against the Municipal Commissioner to abate the nuisance complained of.

TREACHER AND CO.'S VINTAGE REPORT.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO. LD. have for upwards of a quarter of a century, paid the utmost attention to the selection of Wines suitable for consumption in India ; preference having always been given to pure natural Wines of sound body and good bouquet, with just sufficient alcoholic strength to ensure their keeping well in a hot climate. The great experience thus gained, together with the care exercised in making the best selections from the various growths, has enabled the Company to maintain uniformity in quality, as well as to guarantee absolute purity. This statement is fully borne out by the ever-increasing appreciation of Treacher & Co.'s Brands, which are protected by a Registered Trade Mark on Corks, Capsules and Labels.

FRENCH GROWTHS.

Bordeaux District.—The vintage, whilst as a whole somewhat poor in quality, has been very abundant, the total yield having been almost double that of 1887. The grape gathering in certain districts, *viz*, Margaux, Graves, and the Medoc, was fortunately secured under favourable circumstances, the fine weather in September materially assisting the vintage.

Owing to variable vintages, chiefly due to phylloxera and mildew, for some years past there has been difficulty in providing sound, medium-priced Clarets ; the Company, however, were enabled to secure largely of 1884's and 1887's. The 1884's, in addition to a good "bouquet" are now showing great flavour without sweetness, and body without hardness, and they will undoubtedly, maintain the prestige of the Company's Brands until 1887's mature ; these latter are already giving evidence of unusually good quality.

Beaune and Nuits.—The early reports of these vintages were anything but favourable, but under the influences of the exceptionally fine weather in August and September, the fruit ripened rapidly, and produced wine of good body and sufficient colour. It is anticipated that the vintage of 1888 will in a few years, be greatly appreciated, especially that of the Cote D'Or.

The growths of the years 1885-6-7 in Cote de Beaune, Cote de Nuit and Macon, are maturing most satisfactorily, but more especially the 1887's, which is already proving itself to be an exceedingly good wine.

The White Wine of Chablis of 1880 seems to be perfect ; it has improved in bottle enormously, and is rounder and softer than earlier vintages.

Sparkling Red Burgundy is giving increased satisfaction, and would seem to meet a want amongst the Indian Public, more particularly with those who are debilitated from the effects of the climate.

Rheims and Epernay.—The Champagne vintage was not altogether favourable, and only moderately good wine has been made, and that in selected districts.

It is satisfactory to report that the vintages of 1885-6-7 will be very serviceable ; considerable expectations being entertained of 1887's.

The consumption of this favourite Sparkling Wine is still on the increase, and the Cuvee of 1884's are now most fashionable, and correspondingly scarce and high-priced. The Company are now making shipments of Messrs. Giesler & Co.'s 1884's, whose Brand is universally acknowledged to be second to none.

Owing to the increasing loss in exchange, a demand has arisen for a good medium-priced Champagne. The Company have therefore, obtained a special Cuvee for this purpose, which will be shipped as Treacher & Co.'s "Carte Blanche :" if the term "a natural wine" can be used at all, then the "Carte Blanche' Champagne well deserves the name, as it contains but 2 per cent. of sugar ; it is *therefore, specially dry* and suitable for India.

Saumer.—This year's growth has been disappointing both in quality, and quantity, the mildew having got hold of most of the vineyards, but with improved culture this should in future years, be prevented. The "Saumer" growers, however, have not as yet been able to get rid of all their old prejudices in the treatment of their vines.

As we hold considerable reserve of the good vintages of past years, we are enabled to keep up the quality of our shipments without increasing the price.

Cognac.—It is a relief and pleasure to know that the year's vintage is qual to any since 1878, both in quantity and quality. The success which has already attended the replanting of the vineyards in these districts in which it has been tried, will encourage further efforts in that direction, and it may be fairly anticipated that in a few years the yield of Brandy will be as large as of old. It has been a source of great anxiety to maintain our shipments of aged Cognac Brandies, and but for the reserve in bulk, we could not have upheld the standard of the Company's brands, which are so well and favourably known.

The new Wines have not as yet finished fermenting, and are still chiefly in the hands of the growers ; therefore distillation has not fully commenced, but from samples submitted, the 1888 Brandies will be excellent.

GROWTHS IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Ports.—The vintage in the Douro District has not been an abundant one, but the quality in some of the more favoured districts will be better than was anticipated.

It is fortunate, however, that there are some excellent vintages to fall back upon for bottling ; the 1881's and 1884's, both of which are good fruity wine, with plenty of body and colour, are much sought after for laying down. The earlier vintages are procurable at reasonable rates, as there is not now a great demand for Old Tawny Wines.

1887's are sustaining the opinion expressed last year, as they show character and promise, and will undoubtedly make a name as "Vintage Wines."

The following statistics show the average production for the years 1877 to 1888 inclusive :—

Yield in pipes :—1877, 74,000 ; 1878, 45,000 ; 1879, 58,000 ; 1880, 51,008 ; 1881, 56,000 ; 1882, 63,000 ; 1883, 48,000 ; 1884, 36,000 ; 1885, 53,000 ; 1886, 43,000 ; 1887, 50,000 ; 1888, 66,000.

Sherries.—Our Agency at Jerez writes that the vintage has been plentiful, but of variable quality ; although as the greater portion of the pressed juice will not be racked for some weeks, it is early as yet to express a definite opinion. Old Amontillados and Wines of similar type are becoming scarce, but large stocks of medium-priced Sherries are held ; and the Company can offer Wines of good quality at prices giving unequalled *value to consumers*

ISLE OF MADEIRA.

Madeira.—There has been a large increase in production from the south side of the island, due to replanting on new vine stocks. The vintage of 1888 may be again classed as a good all-round yield, the large shipments from Madeira confirm the report that this Wine is again becoming popular ; and, thanks to past good vintages, we can safely say that "Madeiras were never sold of better value than at present."

THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.

Coblenz.—Everywhere during the Autumn, the grapes were unripe and small, yielding but little juice ; the vintage will average one-half only, and be of poor quality.

The Wines of 1884-6 are thereby greatly enhanced in value.

WHISKIES.

The sunshine in both Ireland and Scotland came too late, and in consequence the barley for malting purposes was of inferior quality, and of diminished yield ; it is feared that this season's spirit will be below the average in quantity, and take longer to mature owing to want of body in the malt.

The prices of the best known distillers are higher, with a probability of a further advance ; however, the Company are large holders of aged Whiskies, which will prevent any falling off in the recognised standard of their Brands.

GUZERAT CUP MEET.

THE following additional entries have been received :—

"GUZERAT CUP."

Captain Capel-Cure	1 chance.
Mr. Close	2 „
Mr. Channer	1 „

"SALMON" COMPETITION.

Mr. Trevor.
Mr. Close.
Mr. Channer.
Mr. Behrens.
Mr. Cameron.
Mr. Holland
Mr. Stewart.
Mr. Warden.

Gentlemen requiring carts, camels, shigrams, &c., are requested to state their *exact* requirements at least 3 days beforehand to Mr. J. B. D. Adams, Ahmedabad, who has kindly undertaken to see such arrangements.

Ponies will be measured at the camp from 5 p.m. on the 15th. Any in Ahmedabad before that date may be measured at the Mounted Police lines on application to Mr. Adams.

Messing and liquor, &c., will be supplied at a fixed tariff.

Gentlemen who having entered are prevented from attending the camp are requested to inform the honorary secretary as soon as possible.

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
Honorary Secretary.
Ahmedabad Districts, 1st March, 1889.

SUNDAY PAPERS AND SABBATH BREAKING.

THE *Bombay Guardian* is highly indignant with our new contemporary in London which has an issue every day in the week, including Sunday. Though right in his intimation concerning the Sunday editions, the *Guardian* seems to forget that though its own pages are dated Saturday, they are mainly read on Sunday, and its columns contain all the news of the week as well as articles of religious character. Besides it is not so long ago that a Bombay missionary brought out a paper on Sunday morning to avoid the great amount of Sabbath breaking necessary for the production of an issue on Monday morning. The *Guardian* writes thus of the Sunday publication of the new daily :—

One of the most God-defying events of recent years took place in London on the 3rd ult. The proprietor of the *New York Herald* has been publishing a London daily edition for some time past, which has had but small sale except amongst American visitors. He has therefore started publishing it on seven days a week, which is a totally new, and very unwelcome, feature in English life. This is how the Monday edition of of the same paper describes that which took place.

London had a sensation yesterday. It was the appearance of *The New York Herald* news-boys in cabs flying over the city selling the Sunday edition on all the great thoroughfares as fast as they could hand out the papers and "make change." Piccadilly, Oxford street, Pall Mall, and the aristocratic districts around the clubs and big hotels were musical with the cries of the busy lads. And there was a good demand during the entire day. Bundles of Sunday *Heralds* were "closed out" in a very short time, and the cabs sent back for more papers.

The proprietor professes to be indignant at the opposition to having "a live journal published every day in the week, and sold on Sunday the same as any other day." Describing the scene in front of the *Herald* office, which "attracted crowds of spectators to the neighbourhood," it says :—

A line of cabs stretched away on either hand, each awaiting its newsboy with his bundle. With a crack of the whip and a "whirl" the cabs dashed away, carrying the newsboys to their various routes, so that the entire city was in the hands of the *Herald* newsboy in a very short time. During the afternoon, *Herald* representatives visited the routes in different parts of the city, and found the sale of papers still going on, as was the case earlier in the day. This was particularly true in Piccadilly, near the clubs and hotels, while at the great railway stations the boys did a wholesale business as the trains came in."

All the religious papers are furious, with a Godly fury, upon the subject. In England half a dozen men with sufficient moral courage, at the expense of a few shillings can put this gigantic evil down. There are Acts of Parliament by which men like James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *New York Herald* can be speedily punished. It is note worthy that the greatest sale of papers was round the clubs and in Piccadilly, Oxford Street, Pall Mall. The persons who haunt those districts are notoriously the greatest Sabbath breakers in London, the aristocratic Sunday garden parties and afternoon theatricals being specially outrages of late. The Sunday travellers at the Railway Stations seem to have been the only other good customers. We believe that the flame of righteous indignation which has begun to burn, will not only destroy the Sunday edition of the *New York Herald*, but will also greatly purify the Sabbath atmosphere of London in other directions.

PORBANDAR STATE.

IT is intended to hold in Porbandar on the 6th and 7th of next May a Show of whatever can be got together to illustrate or stimulate local arts, industries, and learning. No attempt can be made to reach the standard of exhibitions in such places as Poona and Bombay. The object rather is to institute, on a small scale, a popular festival, at which everything will be welcomed that may tend to rouse the faculties of the people, from the purely mental down to the purely physical. The subjoined Prize List is put forth as a sketch which may be added to with experience. The State will gladly do what it can to meet the views of any who may be disposed to send exhibits, and further information may be obtained on application to the honorary secretaries.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay has given his special patronage to the effort, and, to further emphasize his interest in the Chief and people of this State, has kindly offered a prize for the exhibit by a native of Porbandar, which, in the opinion of the committee, shall most deserve it in the whole Show. H. H. the Thakor of Gondal has kindly promised his State band for the occasion.

The situation of Porbandar may make it an excellent market for suitable goods.

Special attention is asked to the prizes for stone carving and for the model of a *jungly* windmill.

PRIZES.

1. To the best student of Sanscrit in the State Path-Sala, Porbandar. It is expected this prize will be given after examination by a distinguished Shastri, who will also give some public recitations.

2. To the best student of Arabic in the Musalman Madressa of Porbandar.

3. To the best band of native music, (*a*) Instrumental only, (*b*) Instrumental and vocal. Open to all, whether Porbandar men or not.

4. For the best Gujarati poem on "The new Railway." Not to exceed one hundred lines. To be sent on or before the 1st April in sealed cover marked outside in Gujarati or English "Poetry prize," to the President of the Panch, Porbandar. The poem to be signed with the competitor's own name, birth, place, and present address. Limited to persons now resident in Porbandar State, or born in it wherever now resident. Personal compliments of any kind in the poem will disqualify.

5. For the best wooden box made by a carpenter resident in Porbandar State.

For the best article of household furniture, English or native style, made by ditto.

For the best cart or other agricultural implement made by ditto.

For the best wool-work of any kind in the Show. Open to all. Several prizes may be given under this head, according to the nature of the exhibits.

6. For the best piece of blacksmith's work by a a resident in Porbandar State.

For the best piece of metal work in the Show. Open to all. More than one prize may be given.

7. For the best piece of weaving in silk by a resident of Porbandar State. For the best piece of weaving wholly or in part in silk, in the Show. Open to all.

8. For the best piece of weaving in cotton by a resident of Porbandar State.

Ditto. Open to all.

9. For the best piece of weaving in wool by a resident of Porbandar State.

Ditto. Open to all.

10. For the best pair of shoes made by a *mochi* in Porbandar State.

Ditto. Open to all.

For the best piece of leather work of any kind. Open to all.

11. For the best piece of carving in Porbandar stone. Open to all.

12. For the best samples of pottery, (1) by a resident in Porbandar State, and (2) by any one.

13. For the best sample of *ghee*—not less than five local seers.

14. For the best sample of unmanufactured wool.

15. Do. do. do. cotton.

16. Prizes will also be offered for the best pair of agricultural bullocks belonging to a resident of Porbandar State, for the best foal by the State stallion "Royal Chief," for the best seeds, vegetables, fruits and other local products.

Also for wrestling, racing, sailing, &c. and for the smartest crew and best-equipped harbour boat. Particulars will be notified in the local State *Gazette*.

17. A Prize of Rs. 200 will be given for the best working model of a windmill to work a Persian wheel, provided it satisfies the following conditions :—

It must be effective for the purpose designed, and it must be such as can be made by ordinary village *sutars* and *lohars* with the materials at their command. The design will remain the property of the exhibitor, subject to the right of the State to make free use of it within its own territory.

KAIKHOSROW EDALJI DOCTOR,
GULABBAI CHHAGANLAL OZA,
MANIRAM AMBARAM UNARWADIA,
Honorary Secretaries.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey, or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

To be sold during March the valuable household property, horses, carriage and garden, the property of Lieutenant Colonel HIBBERT, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House, single and double barrelled C. and P. F.B.L. guns, sword, sticks, pistols, loaded and empty cartridges, bayonets, powder flasks, revolvers, spears, daggers, gunpowder, loading implements, &c., &c. The above will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Agreepada, near the Old Race Course, Byculla.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Thacker Munordas Toolsidas the mortgagee and on account and risk of Sha Kalidas Munordas the mortgagor, the following valuable landed property:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree or leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing and built thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Agreepada Road, at or near the Old Race Course at Byculla, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 293 square yards and 3-9 or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3913 (4) and street No. 130(3) and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Heerajee Ballajee, on the west by the property of Mowjee Hunmanta, on the north by the vacant ground of the said Heerajee Ballajee and on the south by the said Agreepada Road, which said premises are in the occupation of the said Sha Kalidas Munordas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Staffman Quarters, Parell, near the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a handsome rosewood cottage piano, in good order, fancy flower vases, rich velvet carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a collection of choice crotons, roses and ferns in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. DUNCAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, March 4, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed properties at Shamjee Hussajee and Don Tar Street, advertised to take place on the 27th and 28th ulto., is POSTPONED, until further notice.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th March, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ lappets.
2 bales union cloth.
1 case 33 ladies' black waterproof capes with woods,
33 „ brown „ „
18 „ tawn „ „
24 complete waterproof suits.
36 „ „

16 fire resisting safes by Phillips and Son with Chubb's locks 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches.

An invoice of Vienna bentwood chairs.

One hand and one foot sewing machine, Singer's system, by a very good maker with all the latest improvements.

A quantity of household furniture consisting of camphorwood chest of drawers, chiffonier, corner cabinets, walnut, round table, screen, sofas, dining-room chairs marble topped teapoys, cheval-glass, &c.

The property of a gentleman going to Japan—

1 photograph camera with lenses and apparatus complete.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Oomersey Premjee, consisting of gold necklaces, bangles and rings, silver lotas, plate and coins, wooden box, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Jeychund Ruttonjee—

B 1432-33 } 4 cases, each 25 pieces, fast colour check
B 1133-34 } cotton flannel, 25 inches, about 35 yards.
116 4—1 case, 500 boxes, each 4 skiens of 33 yards
G O coloured cotton, lama braid.
B
B 1597—1 case, 30 pieces, 52 inches woollen felt cloth.

On account and at the risk of Shivappa Haveri—
1 three roller sugarcane mill.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome new office shigram.
1 handsome new victoria.
1 elegant and light English-built 4-wheeled dog-cart.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 C spring barouche, by Kesterton.
1 strong grey Arab galloway, strong and broken in harness as well as in saddle.
1 English-built buggy, by Kesterton.
1 strong second-hand canoe shaped landau.
1 English-built double-seated miniature brougham, in good order.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COALS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th March at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Clark Bunder on account and at the risk of Messrs. P. Nusserwanjee and Co.

Ex s.s. Glen Caladh Tower.

A quantity of Bothal coals.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance on delivery which must be taken within 2 days.

SALE OF First-class Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa Bin Curtas, at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Arab Stables, of Shaik Essa Bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Ludha Ebram and Co., at Bellasis Road, Byculla.

A number of first-class Arab horses, from 14-1 to 15 hands high and under 6 years of age, the property of an Arab dealer, proceeding to his native country.

Also the property of a gentleman—

1 English-built state carriage.
1 English-built victoria, by Kesterton.
1 English-built mail phaeton.
1 Strong-built double seated brougham.

The horses and carriages will be on view on and after MONDAY, the 4th inst.

On THURSDAY, the 7th March, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, opposite the Observatory, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture of the latest design by Roberts and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware a sweet-toned first-rate mahogany Boudoir semi-grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., in excellent order, a handsome light victoria, a handsome grey Arab horse, set of single harness, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases and jars, Hink's hanging and wall lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, pictures, the property of Captain M. BEAN, I. M.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY next, the 9th March, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the police station at Parell, opposite Lal Baug, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte, photographic camera, microscope, musical box, pictures, carpets, hanging lamps, try-cycle, &c., the property of Mr. W. D. T. HACK.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT BYCULLA, HAINES ROAD, WITHOUT the FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 9th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Bejonjee Dhunjeebhoy Kapadia, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Jan Mahomed Cassum, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1885.

All that piece of Fazundaree ground, together with the messuage or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of Byculla, Haines Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Fort, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No , and street No. , containing by admeasurement 270 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by vacant ground of Ramchunder Shimpi, on the west by the house of Hajee Abdoola Moobarak, on the north by the said Byculla Haines Road, and on the south by the public drain or gutter, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE MATOONGA ROAD AT NAIGAUM.

On TUESDAY, the 12th March, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Krushnarao Bhaskerjee Rele, the transferee of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Narayen Ramchunder, the undermentioned landed properties, *viz*:—

Firstly.—All that piece of ground formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11, and now under No. 145 S. with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate at Naigaum, on the east side of Matoonga Road, formerly in the Registration Subdistrict of Mandvie, and now in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 2,033-4-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by a public passage and partly by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee, on the west by the Matoonga Road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee, which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No.—Street No.—

Secondly.—All that vacant piece of land, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13 and now under No. 14533, admeasuring 71 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of the said Matoonga Road at Naigaum, formerly in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvie, and now in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Matoonga Road, and on the north, south and west by the property of now or late of Soonderjee Lowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, March, 4 1889.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Paige Rs.1-8; postage, anna 1.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Indo-British Institution will be held on TUESDAY, 5th March, at Half-past Five o'clock p.m., in the New School Building, Esplanade. The Hon'ble Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E., will preside.

BUSINESS:

To Receive the Report of the Committee, and the Accounts for 1888.

To Declare the Election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.

The Proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.

Friends and Supporters of the Institution are cordially invited to attend.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
"AGENTS WANTED."

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

By order of the mortgagee, Purmanandas Jeevundas, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mirzally Ackbarkhan Bahadoor and others, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th day of March, 1889, sale commencing at 4 p.m., the following immoveable properties, *viz*:—

All that piece or parcel of Fuzandaree land or ground situate without the Fort wall of Bombay, at or near Umurkharee, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the north side of the Old Jail Road, containing by admeasurement 1,260 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Fuzundar, or Trustee of the Church of Nossa Senhora De Esperanca under No. 103, and is bounded on the east by a footpath or passage, on the west by the house of Hajee Mahomed Salakhan and now of the said Mirza Hussein Allykhan, on the north by a footpath or passage, and on the south by the public Jail Road, together with the several messuages, tenements or dwelling houses or bungalows and stables erected, built, and standing thereon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, and 119.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, March 4, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PAREL, TANK ROAD.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Seth Cursondass Vullubhdass, and Bai Devkavahoo, Executor and Executrix of the late Seth Dwarkadas Vussonjee, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 27th November, 1888, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Bhimjee Hurriram, the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government Toeca Land, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the city of Bombay, on the west side of the Parel Tank Road, in the district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,167 square yards, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Toeca, under No. 13, Collector's new No. 14,127,—and new Survey No. 3, with messuage, tenements or dwelling houses or chawls, standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under ward F. No. 2,538 (1) and 2,538 (4) and street No. 1,232, and 1,233 A, and bounded on the North by the reclaimed Government Parel Tank, on the south partly by the Parel Tank Road, and partly by the Parel Back Road, on the east by the Parel Tank Road, and on the west by the Parel Back Road, which premises have been some time past and are now in the occupation of Mohunjee Muljee and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF BUILDINGS lately vacated by the Presidency, Pay and Pension Pay Offices, in Hornby Road, Fort.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th March, 1889, at 3 p.m., on the premises, the abovementioned buildings with rampart wall, compound railings, &c., in separate lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, March 4, 1889.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain, and other Sweepings, &c. &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

3 „ white striped mulls.
4 „ white embroidered muslin.
3 bales colored woollen cloth.
3 „ grey shirtings.
1 „ turkey red twist.
2 cases brown half hose.
1 bale white piece goods fents.
2 cases white calico.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES, SHIP'S FURNITURE, FITTINGS, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., in the P. & O. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon—

A quantity of old stores, ship's furniture, fittings, &c., consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cuttings, old flags, old ropes, scrap and old iron, iron chains, wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, and miscellaneous other articles.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 4, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2.

SILVER was down another 1-16d. per oz. in London yesterday, at 42 9-16d., and Rupee Securities declined ⅛ per cent. in Fours and ⅜ in 4½ per cents., at £67¼ and £70⅛ respectively. Consols were 98¼ *ex dividend* against the last quotation of 99 *cum div*, and Indian Sterling Loan was 107¾ *ex div.* About £150,000 in Gold had been paid into the Bank of England. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 85¾; and exchange on London had slightly advanced at francs 25·34. The only changes shown by to-day's quotations are a further decline of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Securities, at £70, and an advance of ¼ in Indian Sterling Loan, at 108. Silver remained at 42 9-16d. per oz.

There was no movement in the General Produce Markets yesterday, nor has there been any to-day, quotations for Wheat from Mincing Lane all coming unchanged. The Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,950,000 quarters—a decrease of 120,000 quarters since the previous Friday. The import of Linseed for the week was 29,000 quarters, or an increase of 14,000 quarters compared with the preceding week's import.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet all round at Thursday's quotation for spot Cotton, excepting in the case of "Good Fair" Tinnevelly, which was 1-16d. higher at 5d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher for the nearest deliveries and 3-64d. for the most distant, while in all intermediate positions the advance was 1-32d. per lb. The sales were 10,000 bales, including 400 Surats and the Imports 18,000 bales. The market was quiet again to-day, with Sales 700 bales, of which 400 were Surats and Imports 27,000 bales. Prices of ready Cotton were quite unaltered; but in American Arrivals a decline of 1-64d. per lb. is reported in all positions. The Manchester Market had been quiet but steady.

The total Liverpool sales for the week ending yesterday were at 63,000 bales, 14,090 bales heavier than during the previous six days, and the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 12,000 bales greater, at 125,000 bales. The Imports were 23,000 bales more than last week's at 100,000 bales. The total stock had increased during the week by 21,000 bales; and, compared with the figures which we give below for the previous two years at the same time, the decrease as against last year was about the same as it was a week ago, at 118,000 bales, while it was considerably less than on last Friday as against 1887, the falling off now shown being 177,000 bales. The total Visible Supply was yesterday 40,000 bales less than last week's estimate; but of East Indian Cotton there were 56,000 bales more in sight. The deficiency in the total supply had increased as regards last year, but had contracted compared with 1887; the falling off now shown being 99,000 bales and 327,000 bales respectively. The increase in the Visible Supply of East Indian Cotton compared with the two preceding years had become greater in each case and stood yesterday at 58,000 bales and 74,000 bales as against 1888 and 1887, respectively. The stock of Surats in Liverpool yesterday was 24,000 bales. There was no change in the spot price of Mid. American during the week, but in Arrivals an advance of 3-64d. in all positions was established. Compared with last year at the same time, the price of spot Cotton is ⅛d. per lb. higher, while it is ⅜d. per lb. dearer as against the rate ruling at the same date in 1887.

In New York, the spot price remained at 10 3-16 cents yesterday; but June Futures were 4 points lower at 10·16 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were heavy, and make the week's total, as shown below, much above that for last year and in excess of that for 1887; while the total receipts from the beginning of the season now show an increase in each case, say of 15,000 bales as against 1887-88 and 60,000 bales compared with 1886-87. The only change in New York to-day was an advance of one point in June Futures at 10·17 cents. The Receipts were 13,000 bales against 11,000 bales last year and 9,000 bales in 1887.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Week's receipts	91,000	64,000	80,000
„ exports to U. K.	75,000	59,000	60,000
„ „ Continent	40,000	36,000	64,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,904,000	4,889,000	4,844,000
„ exports to U. K.	1,959,000	2,120,000	2,152,000
„ „ Continent	1,401,000	1,374,000	1,387,000
„ Stock in the Ports	805,000	806,000	788,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st March affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1889	1888	1887
Total supply of all kinds	2,800,000	2,899,200	3,126,930
„ „ Surats	434,000	375,660	360,160

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	753,000	871,330	930,110
„ London	5,000	24,000	15,000
American Afloat	130,000	163,000	211,000
East India	104,000	21,000	55,000
	992,000	1,079,330	1,211,110
Price of Mid-Americans	5⅝d.	5½d.	5¼d.
„ Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16d.	4 3-16d.	4d.
Difference	1 3-16d.	1 5-16d.	1¼.

Our local Cotton Market has continued quiet in tone and somewhat lower rates were quoted in the earlier part of the day; but a rather good demand was experienced at Colaba for ready Oomra descriptions, leading to sales aggregating some 3,000 bales, and prices have remained pretty steady on the whole. Julgaum has been principally in request, and over 2,000 bales of this growth are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 198 to Rs. 206 per candy, the other purchases of Oomras having been in Indore at Rs. 195, Pachora at Rs. 196, and Dhulea at Rs. 192¼ per candy. Bengals have been less enquired for since February shipments were completed, and only a few hundred bales have been taken at Rs. 175-9 per candy.

WHEAT continues firm in tone, but much less has been doing than was the case yesterday. Prices are quoted as before all round.

SEEDS.—A moderate business in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* is reported, and we repeat our last quotations, at which the market closed firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,743	bales.
Wheat	10,880	cwt.
Linseed	6,073	„
Rapeseed	779	„
Gingelly	3,222	„
Ground Nuts	7,715	„

FREIGHTS have been quiet but steady; but there have been more relets offering in the market and takers are scarce. The rate for Cotton to Liverpool by ready steamers is 32s. 6d. and to Continental Ports 31s. 3d. per ton. Business has been done in Cotton for March shipment to Antwerp at 28s. 9d., and Seeds, Wheat, and Cotton have been booked for the same port at 27s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—A decline of 1-32d. from yesterday evening's rates for Bank Demand and Telegraphic was quoted at opening this morning, and the tone of the market has since been quiet and rather weak. Three months' sight Credits also close 1-32d. lower; but few Bills have come out to test the ready rate, while nothing has transpired for future delivery, although there have been buyers for April and May at 3-16d. to ¼d. under our quotation for the mail. Drawing rates are somewhat nominal. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 9-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 17-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4⅝d.	„
Credits	do.	1s. 4¾d.	„
Francs	do.	1·77	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been active to-day in connection with the settlement of the early March account, and the cash price of Fours advanced ¼ per cent., say to 98¼, at which the market closed. For the 30th instant account, the rate has been steady at 98⅜; and for the other denomination 102⅞ to 103 is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES.—A few transactions in Press and Mill Scrips comprise all the business in this market reported to-day. Volkart and Imperial Press shares have advanced Rs. 5, at Rs. 600 and Rs. 570, respectively. New Indian Press are Rs. 10½ down, at Rs. 77½; Lackmidas Khimji and Maneckji Petit Mill shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,225, respectively.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

HEDERSTEDT—February 23, at Allahabad, the wife of W R P Hederstedt, C E, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CROSLEY—COTTON—February 26, at Kurseong, by the Rev H S Wood, H C Crosley, Esq, of Okayti, Darjeeling District, to Ella Blanche, daughter of W Gordon L Cotton, Esq, A M I C E, Public Works Department.

DEATHS.

EVANS—February 27, at the Mysore Reefs Gold Mine Colar, John, infant son of Lewis and Agnes Evans, aged 5 weeks and 2 days.

SCHEMBRY—February 20, at Delhi, Francis Victor Schembry, youngest son of the late Michael Schembry, of Ancona, aged 63 years.

SERRELL—February 26, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, John Dalton Chase Serrell, son of the late Surgeon J H Serrell H E I C S, aged 44 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1889.

A CORRESPONDENT called attention in our columns the other day to the necessity for reiterating the demand which has time after time gone forth from India for the repeal of the duty on silver plate. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was some months since credited with the intention of dealing with the matter in his next Budget; but Mr. Goschen has since then spoken somewhat ominously of the demands that are likely to be made upon him through an increase in Military and Naval expenditure, and it may be all the more necessary that he should not be left by the Government of India to his own unaided impulses in regard to so desirable a reform. The smallness of the proceeds of the duty is not the only financial consideration which Mr. Goschen will have to take into account. It yields on an average between £50,000 and £60,000 a year, to which the proceeds from Indian silver plate contribute under £2,000. But Mr. Gladstone eight years ago found his best intentions frustrated by the difficulty of dealing with drawbacks on the silver plate already in stock. These, he estimated, would require a contribution of not less than £150,000. It is believed, however, that the expectation of a removal of the duty has to some extent reduced the stocks of silver plate held by English dealers, and the suggestion has been made that this difficulty might be got over by a gradual removal of the duty—say, at the rate of three-pence per ounce per annum,—so that the holders of existing stocks in England would scarcely be under any perceptible disadvantage against the foreign producer. These, however, are considerations rather for the English Government than for the Indian, whose business it is not to show Mr. Goschen how the duty can be best dispensed with, but how it operates upon an ancient and deserving Indian industry. The hands of the Indian Government have been probably strengthened by the strong recommendation for the removal of the duty on silver plate which has lately been made by the Currency Commission. The Commission did not suggest that the abolition of the duty would have any very extensive result, but they were of opinion that, so far as it went, it would be beneficial and a step in the right direction. As one of other means intended to increase the demand for silver it would tend to the rehabilitation of that metal, and so far it would have a good result apart from its industrial and commercial benefits. Other members of the community than those who have a trade interest in the question would also welcome it. As an example of the way in which the duty works we are told of one well known Bombay citizen who has for some years past kept in his office a silver tea and coffee service which he refrains from taking to England from conscientious scruples on the point of paying eighteen pence an ounce upon it when it is landed there, and we have heard of many cases in which the duty has been equally deterrent. The most telling proof of the deterrent action of the duty upon the Indian silver trade is found, however, in the smallness of the yield which it makes to the English Exchequer. "My wound is great because it is so small" is a phrase which melodrama claims for its very own; but it will bear translation into fiscal terms. We should have less to complain of in relation to the silver plate duty if the smallness of the revenue derived from Indian silver work imported into England did not incontestably prove that the duty had operated as a protective if not prohibitive impost. It is not the mere eighteen pence an ounce which acts as such a powerful bar to the entrance of the graceful hand-work of Cutch and Benares and Trichinopoly into the English market. The duty is levied upon English silver plate in a fashion which gives it an advantage of little less than three-pence an ounce over Indian plate. The latter is of course sent to England in its finished state, and in that state it goes to the Assay Office to be hall marked. The English plate, however, is sent in in the rough, and on the assumption that by the time it has been finished a considerable percentage of silver will have been taken from it the duty is reduced to one and three-pence. It is incontestable that the allowance is too liberal, and to the extent to which it is excessive the deduction is really a bounty upon the side of the English silver-smith against his Indian competitor. Until 1883 there was one incident in the collection of the silver plate duty which told even more urgently against the Indian manufacturer—the rule that all silver plate which on being tested in England proved to be under the standard of purity should be there and then broken up and put into the melting pot. Lord Kimberley once called this a barbarous practice, and as we ourselves have called it brutal there is nothing is the epithet to which we can take exception. It reads more like an incident in the invasion of a wealthy city by the hordes of Alaric than an incident in the processes by which a civilized Government collects its revenue, and it seems difficult to believe that it lasted until only six years since. But it has left behind it a practice which, if free from the destructive barbarism of the melting pot, is equally unjust and invidious. Indian silver plate that does not come up to the standard is no longer broken up; but it is refused the hall mark, and is therefore disqualified for sale, except at the risk of confiscation and penalty. Practically this means that plate thus condemned has to be re-exported at once, and almost always sold at a loss on its return to India. The cruel injustice of the regulation is seen in the fact that rupee silver, which is easiest to get and easiest to work, is ruthlessly excluded, being of ·916 fineness against ·925, the standard recognized at the Assay Office. We have no means of knowing what impression this fact makes upon the mind of a simple Indian silver worker, but he must think of the Sirkar as a strange embodiment of eccentricity thus to repudiate in one part of the Empire the metal upon which it has set its mark in another. The rupee has "the image and superscription of the Kaiser," yet the Kaiser's fisc, in mercy and decency forbearing to batter and melt it, casts it out as worthless rubbish. If the Indian silver worker, ruthlessly cutting the knot of his wonderment, concludes that the Sirkar in England wants to ruin his trade to the advantage of the silver-smiths of London and Birmingham, we must not put the idea down entirely to a depraved and suspicious imagination. Less interested on-lookers will not trouble themselves with the motives of the Home Government in clinging so tenaciously to a tax inequitable *per se*, and doubly inequitable in the method in which it is levied. It is enough to know what its inevitable effect must be. The result is, as a matter of fact, to keep Indian silver goods out of the English market, and it makes little difference to the men whose industry is thus hampered whether the prohibitive operation of the duty is accidental or designed. There is no reason, however, why the Treasury at home should not be reminded that they have all along known how unfairly the duty was working, and that they have shown more than indifference to the mischief it was doing here, since they not only candidly declared that the prohibition of imports of goods made in rupee silver involved no hardship, but they absolutely refused to entertain proposals that a hall mark imprinted in India should be recognised by the English Customs. Despite this refusal it will be well if the proposal is again put before the Home Government as an alternative in the event of the removal of the duty being again refused. For many cogent reasons absolute removal may fairly be asked for, but Mr. Goschen's good intentions may go the way of Mr. Gladstone's. If the duty is to remain a little longer the least we can ask is that it should be honest and fair in its incidence, and especially that a feature in it which makes it operate as a prohibitory duty against some of the most attractive products of Indian art should be removed without further delay.

THE correspondence between the Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and the Bombay Port Trustees which we print to-day should be read if only as a remarkable instance of the singular want of wisdom with which the world would be governed if some of the people in authority had their way. By this time our readers must be familiar with the facts of the attempt which the Meteorological Department at Simla is making to degrade—we have used the word repeatedly and advisedly, for no other is available—the meteorological service in Western India. But it needed Mr. Eliot's letter of the 11th of February to exhibit the proceedings of the department in their true light. Having first of all, for reasons which have yet to be made clear, persuaded the Finance Commission that the only Reportership which could be dispensed with was the Bombay one, though the Bombay Government had over and over again asked for increased resources for the office, the department are erecting upon the ruins of the abolished Reportership a local office, to the supervision of which a telegraph officer is to devote so much time as he can spare from his proper duties, and they are trying to persuade the public that nothing will be lost by the degradation of the office, since arrangements will be made for the issue of a daily weather report and chart, containing observations from a larger number of stations than have been locally reported on hitherto. The proposal is misleading, and the Port Trustees, as Mr. Manson's letter shows, have seen through it, and have had no hesitation in saying so. We should have been glad if it had not been necessary to say that Mr. Eliot's letter is not overflowing with ingenuousness. When he says that he failed to induce Mr. F. Chambers to accept the Western India Meteorological Reportership he takes no account of the fact that the Reportership, as such, does not exist; that it has been degraded into a half-time or quarter-time appointment; that the pay attached to it is Rs. 300 a month, in lieu of Rs. 750, the pay of the office that was abolished last August. To pretend, therefore, that Mr. Chambers has been the obstacle to the "required extension of meteorological work," because he refused to accept the terms offered him is to obscure the facts of the case in a way which not even the exigencies of a department could justify. But the most remarkable thing in this remarkable letter is Mr. Eliot's attempt to prove that one man is as good as another for meteorological work, provided he has had "thorough and exact scientific training." This is Mr. Eliot's proposition, just as he has shaped it, and it may be left to carry its own refutation with it. For the safety of our lives and interests, however, we hope that this sweeping principle of mutual interchangeability between scientific departments may not be carried too far. Otherwise we shall some day have a Geological Surveyor put in charge of a hospital, our Lunatic Asylums entrusted to officers of the Trigonometrical Survey, and a Government Analyst told off to deduce storm-warnings from the daily weather returns, while for want of something better to do the best meteorologist whom the Government have in their service may be turned adrift upon the archæological survey, a general fitness for research in archæology and in meteorology being imputed to him on the ground that the two words have a common termination. This may look like a *reductio ad absurdum*. But it is nothing of the kind. It is a necessary and direct conclusion from Mr. Eliot's proposition that a gentleman who has been trained for telegraphy is, by consequence, fit for meteorological work. The Port Trust repudiate a proposition which leads to so ridiculous an inference, and they present the Meteorological Department at Simla with some information concerning the qualifications necessary in the responsible officer of that service which Mr. Eliot may find useful. If the Simla authorities really believe that a telegraph officer, with no experience in meteorological work, is a suitable person for the work which they intended to attach to the duties of the local reportership, then these duties will be simply of an executive and not of a scientific kind. The quarter-time local reporter will be a mere superintendent of the collection and issue of information. There can be none of the scientific observation and deduction which has made the Bombay office during recent years—despite many disadvantages—productive of valuable work, nor can we look for the promptly deduced storm-warnings which the office could give us if it were held by a scientific meteorologist properly equipped, and placed in direct communication with an adequate number of stations. The scheme which Mr. Eliot promises, even if it were worked at its best, would be too mechanical to be of practical value. It would not in any real sense of the word supply us with storm-warnings, and the Port Trustees are justified in refusing to subscribe a rupee to it.

THE news from Madrid that Richard Pigott has been arrested in that city and that he subsequently committed suicide in consequence of the gruesome outcome of the proceedings before the Parnell Commission will intensify the profound impression created by that individual's admissions when confronted with fact and documents by Sir Charles Russell. That a man who had for years past lived by pitting his unscrupulous audacity against the fears or the credulity of all with whom he could get in contact should commit suicide when finally exposed is not what any one would have anticipated, but it is the unexpected which happens. What is more inexplicable is, that the word of such a man as Pigott, a known scoundrel, whose methods had been over and over again exposed and denounced, should have been deemed by the conductors of the *Times* a sufficient guarantee of good faith, and that they should thereupon pay him the enormous sum of six thousand pounds for two or three forged letters, and that when the letters were declared, not only by Mr. Parnell, but by Mr. Nethercliff, the expert, to be forgeries, actually worked upon Parliament to pass a special Act to enable them to put Pigott into the witness-box and stake their reputation for common-sense—if for nothing else—on the issue! Mr. Nethercliff gave grounds for his opinion, pointing out that the alleged signature was manifestly written before the letter to which it was professedly affixed. This might have suggested caution and some inquiry as to the degree of dependence to be placed on the man who had received three thousand pounds for producing so remarkable a letter written by a man who has the reputation of being the most reticent and the most circumspect of living politicians. Perhaps the key to this enigma is that Mr. Houston received a fee equal to Mr. Pigott's own for his part in negociating the production of the letter. It was not to his interest to give scope to any suspicions that may have arisen, and he may have taken means to nullify any misgivings. Mr. Houston appears to have been employed throughout by the *Times* as the Fouché of this inquiry. Sir Charles Russell, by persistent pressure, elicited from the witness Le Caron the fact which he desired to conceal, that he had been at Mr. Houston's house in London, and had there gone over a number of the papers which he had for years past been communicating to the Home Office. The suicide of Pigott will whet the public appetite for further information as to the genesis of the *facsimile* letters, and of the exact nature of the services which Mr. Houston rendered in connection with them for a payment of three thousand pounds.

WE publish in another column an appeal to the public from the committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund to enable them to increase the number of trained nurses, not only for the hospital, but for the tending of the sick in their own homes and—as at times is necessary—to accompany invalids on their homeward voyage. In this connection it is mentioned that the Government have consented to set apart a number of private wards in the new hospital to be maintained by private aid, so as to afford first-class hospital treatment to patients from up-country who cannot be attended at their own houses. The need for this special provision has become apparent from the experience of past years, and sufferers even in the remote north and in Central India will be glad to know that in Bombay they can be properly cared for when on their way to England sick. The Committee also urge the strong claims of the Convalescent Home in connection with the hospital. It is intended to make the home available for other patients besides those sent up from the hospital. A further development of its utility will be found in the possibility of giving the sisters and nurses a complete change in rotation as their health may require. Among those who have already promised subscriptions to the Fund are H. E. the Governor Rs. 1,000, the Hon. F. L. Latham Rs. 1,000, Dr. Hojel and Messrs. Lee-Warner, Inverarity, and James Jardine Rs. 500 each. The laudable example thus set will, it may be confidently hoped, be widely followed.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER has been less fortunate in Calcutta than he was in Bombay. He had the melancholy privilege of disappointing the Viceroy and a lakh and a half of people, many of whom seem to have taken his and their discomfiture rather unkindly. But he means to try again on Thursday, when, if he is as fortunate in the inflating of his balloon as he was in Bombay, he ought to achieve as great a success as he had here. With the record of his two genuine triumphs at Bombay to help him on, he should yet score at Calcutta, where the fault seems not to have been his, but his gas purveyors.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR will proceed to Sukkur per H. M. S. Dalhousie on the 23rd March, to open the new railway bridge over the Indus.

THEIR Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with the Grand Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg, as well as Colonel and Mrs. Cavaye, and an A. D. C., will arrive in Lahore on the morning of the 9th of March. His Royal Highness's visit will be private; and the party will stay at the Charing Cross Hotel.

A VALUABLE zoological collection has been presented to the Indian Museum by the commander and officers of the Indian Marine steamer Investigator. An account of whose voyage of discovery was published in our columns some short time ago.

THE "Golden Gang" case is postponed till Thursday next to bring Dr. Hume from Bangalore to identify his dress-suit. Pleasant for Dr. Hume!

WITH regard to the case of murder by a soldier, at the Ruby Mines, the prisoner is to be granted a new trial with a jury of nine persons. This is due to the recent proceedings in the Calcutta High Court.

THE Madras correspondent of the Allahabad *Post* says—The enquiry into the postal scandal, of which a few particulars have already been telegraphed, is still being conducted by the Postmaster-General with closed doors. Lady Connemara is complainant. It would appear that her Ladyship expected by a certain mail two particular newspapers and two letters. The newspapers only reached her Ladyship, who upon this, made a complaint. The Director-General ordered an inquiry to be made at Bombay and Madras. Lady Connemara, accompanied by Dr. Briggs, attended the Postmaster-General's office and was examined. It is stated that her Ladyship was one hour in the room. It is feared that the enquiry will end in smoke, unless evidence is forth coming to prove that the letters were posted, that they reached Bombay, and were afterwards intercepted.

"CAN a saint die drunk?" is the startling question which heads an editorial note in the *India Watchman*. Its editor has often an unconventional way of expressing himself, says the *Bombay Guardian*, but he not unfrequently puts his finger upon weaknesses in Christian practice which requires very serious attention. After his remarkable question in this instance, he quotes the case of a well-known preacher, a total abstainer, who died in a state of intoxication through the administration of alcohol as a medicine. Upon enquiry, we have reason to believe that such cases are commoner in India than the uninformed reader would suppose. The sadness of the facts are not lessened by the knowledge that the alcohol was given under the orders of Christian physicians, including Christian missionary physicians.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

REJECTION OF MR. MORLEY'S AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on Mr. Morley's amendment to the address was resumed.

Mr. Parnell, on rising to address the House, received a perfect ovationfrom the Opposition, the whole of them standing up and cheering him enthusiastically. In his speech he said he felt confident that the English in the near future would affirm the justice of the cause of Ireland, and would perceive that granting her the control of her own affairs would be without danger to the Empire. He further said that it was only just for the smaller country to give all the required safeguards.

On a division being taken, the Amendment was rejected by 339 against 260 votes.

THE BURMAH RUBY MINES.

Sir John Gorst, replying to a question in the Commons, said that Mr. Streeter's lease of the Burmah Ruby Mines was renewable, unless Government should decide to work the Mines themselves or third parties outbid the licensees.

ARREST OF DR. TANNER.

Dr. Charles Tanner, member for Mid Cork, against whom a warrant of arrest under the Crimes Act has long been out, but which he has hitherto avoided was arrested last night after the Division was taken.

PIGOTT'S FLIGHT. ARREST, AND SUICIDE AT MADRID.

Advices from Madrid display that a man who is believed to be Pigott has been arrested there and has since committed suicide.

LATER.

The news of Pigott's arrest and subsequent suicide at Madrid is confirmed.

MOVEMENTS OF EMPERORS.

BERLIN, MARCH 1.

The Emperor William will probably visit London in August next.

The Czar is expected to visit Berlin at the end of this month.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE BOULANGISTS.

PARIS, MARCH 2.

The Chamber of Deputies by a large majority have approved the action of the Government in closing the offices of the Patriotic League and prosecuting the leaders, who are Boulangists.

ATCHINOFF AND HIS COSSACKS.

The French cruiser, which took Atchinoff and his party of Cossacks from Obock, has handed them over to a Russian corvette.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, MARCH 2.

Signor Crispi is reconstructing the Cabinet.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER AT CALCUTTA.

AN UNFORTUNATE EXPERIMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Mr. Spencer's attempt at a balloon ascent last evening ended in a disappointment. Two pilot balloons to indicate the direction of the wind went up all right, but the Empress of India balloon, in which the ascent was to have been made, refused to be inflated owing to the insufficiency of the gas or some other cause. The crowd inside the enclosure got excited and demanded the refund of their money. But for the presence of the police, who were in large force, the consequences would have been lamentable. Such a gathering was never seen before in Calcutta. Upwards of a lakh and a half of people were on the ground and surrounding the approaches to it, and it took two hours for the sightseers to disperse. The terraces of houses in the city and suburbs for fully two miles away from the place of ascent were covered with people. The Viceroy and a large party from Government House were present, as also a large contingent from Hyderabad and a number of native notabilities and prominent members of Calcutta society. On Thursday another attempt at ascending will be made, and Mr. Spencer announces that he has accommodation for two travellers who can accompany him on payment of one thousand rupees each.

THE INVESTITURE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 2.

Last night's investiture ceremony was a more brilliant affair than any previous one. The arrangements were under the direction of Lord Beresford and the gathering was a very large one. The Maharaja of Jeypore represented the Princes of Upper India and Sir Asman Jah and Mehdi Ali represented Hyderabad. There were also present the Cabuli Envoy and the Burmese Princes. Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit represented the Parsee community. The Indore nobility, the Nepalese delegate with Oudh, and Mysore Princes were also represented. Europeans, Civil and Military Officers, and native gentlemen helped to make up a scene which has seldom been witnessed.

Shortly after the durbar came to a close, a severe north-west wind, accompanied by blinding rain and thunder and lightning, passed over Calcutta.

TENT-PEGGING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3.

The 10th Bengal Lancers have won the annual tent-pegging tournament.

JHANSI-GWALIOR SECTION, I. M. R.

The Jhansi-Gwalior section of the Indian Midland Railway was opened for public traffic on Friday last.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

The heads of postal and telegraph departments will in future only take one personal and confidential officer and a few clerks to Simla.

THE EXPRESS MAIL.

The Government of India yesterday sanctioned an arrangement under which in the case of the arrival of the mail steamer after midnight on Sundays a special train will leave Bombay at 11 a.m. on Mondays and run straight through to Calcutta. The speed and other arrangements will be the same as that of the present express mail from Calcutta to Bombay. A proposal is also under consideration to accelerate the ordinary mail trains, so making them reach Bombay at 7 a.m. and leave Bombay at 10 p. m.

INDORE TREASURY MISAPPROPRIATION CASES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, MAR. 3.

In the case in which the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar have charged Rungoba and Babaji with misappropriating certain sums of money during their respective terms of office as heads of the Government treasury at Indore, Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Manekshah on behalf of the accused, who are committed to the Sessions, appeared yesterday before the Chief Justice Mr. Dhurundher in chambers, and objected to the committal as irregular and vague. The counsel contended, first, that it was illegal to try the two accused jointly, as there was absolutely no connection between the offences with which they were charged, and secondly, that the committal was improper, inasmuch as the charge did not give the accused sufficient notice of the offence with which they were charged. He therefore submitted that the case should either be remitted to the lower court for a proper committal or that the prosecution be ordered to state the specific charges of the allegations made against the accused. The application of the Government pleader for postponement for the attendance of counsel from Bombay having been accepted, the further hearing is fixed for to-morrow, when Mr. Branson is expected to prosecute.

UPPER BURMA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 3.

On the 24th four leading Chin Chiefs of the Kanhow tribe sent a deputation with presents to the political officer, Major Raikes, at Toklaing, begging that their villages may be spared. Ten days' grace has been granted, in which to accept the terms imposed. In default of compliance the Chiefs have been clearly warned that the Kanhow tribe shall be treated with the utmost severity. If the terms are complied, with abstention from molestation to their villages and supplies and from punitive action against them is promised. The Siyin tribe have been thoroughly dispersed in great straits. Owing to the destruction of the villages and the scarcity of food they must shortly surrender. It is considered that the present overtures from the Kanhow tribe is due mainly to the activity of the operations under Faunce. The members of the Kanhow deputation volunteered a statement, and were induced to ask for mercy owing to a fear of their villages being reduced to the same straits as Siyin.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Bombay mails of the 15th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 28th ultimo.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 1.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Kurrachee this morning.

PORT SAID, MARCH 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, outward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

HONGKONG, MARCH 2.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 9th February, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, MARCH 3.

French mail steamer Melbourne from China arrived

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	63,000 bales.
„ „ „ Surats	3,000 „
„ „ Imports of Cotton	100,000 „
„ „ „ Surats	3,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton	753,000 „
„ „ Surats	24,000 „
„ Stock of Cotton in London	5,000 „

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-3½
8¼ lbs. „	6-3½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4¼
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98⅞ ex-divd.
3 per cent. French Rentes	85¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent.	70⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅛ ex-divd.
Bar Silver	42 9-16.

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2.

10 p.m.	75·3

SUNDAY, MARCH 3.

6 a.m.	71·1
10 a.m.	77·5
2 p.m.	81·3
4 p.m.	83·4

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 3.—The barometer has risen over nearly the whole of India. The rise is moderately large over the whole of North-West India. The pressure is everywhere considerably above-normal in Punjab, Rajaputana, and Upper Sind. The excess varies from one-fifth to a quarter of an inch. The depression passing yesterday into Bengal has been filled up. It has given rome light local showers is Bengal and a gale of wind to Darjeeling. There are strong marked anticyclonic conditions in Upper India. North-west and west winds prevail in the Gangetic plain. There is considerable decrease in temperature in Central India, and the temperature is normal or slightly in defect, except in Burma and Madras. Skies are clear except in Bengal and Southern India. Wellington, Madura, and Salem report thunder showers.

COLONEL BAYLEY'S BALL.

THE following is a list of the visitors at the Volunteer Ball given by Colonel Bayley in the Town Hall on Friday evening.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reay; the Governor's Personal Staff; Sir Raymond and Miss West; Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Richey; Mr and Mrs Nugent; Mr Lee-Warner; Captain Jenkins and officers, H M S Garnet; Commander Johnson and officers, H M S Ranger; Commander Boldero and officers, H M S Sphinx; Brig-Genl and Mrs Budgen; Colonel, Mrs, and Miss Collingwood (Gloucester Regiment); Colonel and Miss Pemberton (Marine Battalion); Captain L L Steele, D Staff Officer; Sir Charles Sargent; Mr Justice and Mrs Scott; Mr Justice and Mrs Jardine; Mr Justice Mrs, and Misses Parsons; Colonel Watling and officers and ladies, 4th Rifles; officers, men, and ladies, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps; officers, men, and ladies, Light Horse; officers, men, and ladies, Volunteer Artillery; several officers and ladies, G I P Railway Volunteers; several officers and ladies, B B and C I Railway Volunteers; Mr and Mrs John Adams; Hon'ble Mr and Mrs Forbes Adam; Captain and Mrs Aves (Indian Marine); Captain Alexanderson, s s Clan Graham; Mr and Mrs Breul; Mr H C Burder; Mr. W A Bankier; Mr P Byrne; Mr Brown; Lieutenant Colin Campbell; Mr C P Cooper; Mr H Curwen; Mr H C Cobbold; Mr Chitty; Mrs Chipp; Mr and Mrs Chance; Mr J B Dick; Mr and Mrs Duxbury; Mr and Mrs A V Frere and Misses Stokes; Rev Mr and Mrs Greig; Mr and Mrs Grattan Geary; Mr H G Gell; Dr Temperley Gray; Mr Ed Gasselin, French Consul; Mr S Hutchinson; Mr and Mrs H L Hormarjee; Mr Holland; Mr J D Inverarity; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Mr and Mrs James Jardine and two ladies; Mr, Mrs, and Misses Latham; Mr, Mrs, and Misses Stacey; Colonel and Mrs Wilson; Mr and Mrs Wyer; Colonel and Mrs Willoughby; Lady Morland; Hon'ble John S Montagu; Mr and Mrs Macbeth; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Mayhew; Colonel Merriman; Mr F C Macrae; Mr R N Mant; Mr, Mrs, and Miss Orr; Mr O'Conner; Mr Mrs and Miss O'Connell; Mr and Mrs Pedraza; Mr, and Mrs, L Penny; Mr and Mrs W Ross; Mrs L P Russell; Mr and Misses Starling; Mr E Starling.

THE DESIGNS FOR THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

THE designs for the new Municipal buildings, prepared by Mr. F. W. Stevens in accordance with the resolution of the Bombay Corporation in June last, are to-day on view in the Municipal offices. They are the outcome of five months' continuous labour devoted to the work by Mr. Stevens and competent draftsmen in Bath. Before commencing the designs Mr. Stevens in the first place consulted Mr. Charles, who was then Acting Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, the Health Officer, Mr. Smith, the Executive Engineer, and the other Executive officers, with a view to ascertain the exact requirements of each department, so as to know exactly what is to be provided for in the new buildings. Subsequently the architect consulted Mr. Ollivant, who was then on leave in England, and ascertained his views of the practical needs of the departments carrying on the work of administration. At the suggestion of Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Stevens visited and examined some of the more important of the Municipal buildings erected in England, and at Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow had the advantage of seeing the practical realisation of the newest ideas in such matters.

At the outset the architect was confronted with what appeared to be a serious difficulty in the cramped and irregular configuration of the site which had been determined upon for the new buildings. The site provided is the angle formed by the junction of Hornby Row and the Cruickshank Road, giving a frontage between the two streets limited to forty feet. By ill luck the ground on the Cruickshank Road side is thirty-two feet shorter than the ground fronting Hornby Row, so that the triangle to be occupied is irregular. The apparent disadvantage of a triangular site was adduced as one of the strongest arguments against the proposal to convert the Cathedral High School into the required Municipal buildings. It was alleged that the fact that the site in question being angular the most prominent part of the building would be too narrow constituted a fatal objection. We differed from this view, and preferred the site of the schools to the more remote situation on the crescent which was at one time determined upon. We considered that the Cathedral site was capable of imposing architectural treatment if a reasonable outlay were incurred and the work entrusted to Mr. Adams or Mr. Stevens. The objection to an angular site which had proved fatal when the proposal to utlise the Cathedral Schools was under discussion was fortunately not allowed to prevail in regard to the site at Bori Bunder. The difficulty to be confronted was one which had been successfully surmounted by the architects of Municipal buildings at Manchester and elsewhere. Mr. Stevens has availed himself of the comparatively restricted front at the junction of the roads, to place in the forefront and in the position best adapted to arrest attention, the most imposing and striking feature of the whole pile. A soaring tower is supported by the broadening lines of the two diverging wings of the building, which seem to unfold from the bold and majestic frontage. The comparatively narrow forty feet of the apex has been divined by the eye of a consummate artist to be the key of the position. The architect proposes to place upon this frontage the principal entrance, and a grand staircase in a tower of noble portions, rising to a great height, surmounted by a dome. The central tower is relieved and supported by two lesser towers which are octagonal. The great tower is for the first portion of its height square. At the first floor the square becomes an octagon and higher up the octagon changes to sixteen faces and swelling out above into a circular shape carries a dome which is more oriental in its contour that that which surmounts the staircase tower of the Victoria Terminus. In height the tower will overtop all other structures in Bombay, soaring up some two hundred and seventy-two feet.

The adjacent lesser towers also carry domes. Internally the tower will fulfil several important utilitarian purposes. It will contain the grand staircase under a dome. The change from the square to the octagon form is effected by the intersection of arches carried on granite columns and supporting a gallery and a circular dome. Judging from the section given in the design this will be one of the finest of the internal features of the building. The octagonal chamber above the dome will be the Record Room, provided with racks. Access will be given by a hydraulic lift. The part of the tower above the Record Room will contain water tanks in two tiers, which will hold forty thousand gallons of water. The lower tank will be a practical insurance against fire, communicating by pipes and hose to every part of the building. The higher tank will supply the water power for the hydraulic lift, which will be a great convenience to the public, and facilitate inter-communication between the different departments.

The grand entrance will be surmounted by a colossal statue personifying Bombay. The arms of the city will be carved in a prominent position beneath the symbolic statue.

From the principal front will extend—north to north-east respectively—two wings. That running along Hornby Row will contain on the ground floor the Town Duty office, the Assesssor's offices, and the Ward offices. The wing facing Cruickshank Road will house on the ground floor the Health Officer's department, and the Laboratory and two rooms for the use of the Standing Committee. At the further end of this wing there will be a separate carriage porch, with a hall and staircase, for the use of the Councillors. The staircase leads to the Council Chamber on the first floor. Owing to the limits imposed by the ground, the carriage porch is in the designs aligned with the rest of this wing, and therefore the access is awkward and difficult. There is no reason why the porch should not be carried out into the now disused ride along the side of the road so as to give easy access. Another slight rectification of the outline of the site is also desirable; the thirty-two feet required to make the Cruickshank Road wing of the same length as that on Hornby Row should be obtained and turned to practical account by advancing the wing a little to the north-west. This would have the advantage of increasing the means of ventilating the interior of the triangle formed by the two wings.

Ascending the Councillor's staircase, we enter the Council Chamber, a handsome well proportioned hall sixty-five feet in length, thirty-two feet six inches in breadth, and thirty-eight feet high. The ceiling is of teak, moulded, carved, and suitably decorated. The walls are also decorated in arabesques. At the suggestion of Mr. Ollivant, the arrangement adopted in the Birmingham Council Chamber has been followed, placing the desks for each member elliptically so as to be nearly equidistant from the President, who will sit on a platform raised one foot from the floor. This elliptical arrangement was borrowed by Birmingham from the American Congress Hall and the French Assembly. It gives the maximum of convenience, combined with something approaching equality in respect to hearing and seeing what is going on. Special attention has been paid to acoustic requirements; the roof is covered so as to help the voice. A gallery for the press and the public is placed in the plan opposite the President's chair, as in the new Municipal Buildings in Glasgow. We venture to suggest that in the Bombay Council Chamber the preferable example of the House of Commons should be followed, and the press gallery placed behind and above the President's chair, so that the reporters may hear the speaker who addresses the chair. The Glaswegian architect should have remembered that even Town Councillors do not speak with their backs to the Chairman, and that consequently if the reporters are placed opposite the Chairman they are not in the line of the speaker's voice, and can only hear what comes through the back of his head. Provision is made for lighting the Council Hall with electricity or gas, incandescent lamps being recommended by the architect. It is thoughtful to make provision for artificial light, but the Bombay climate is not adapted for night work, and few meetings will ever be continued after the sun goes to bed. The general effect of the Council Chamber, as seen in a highly finished drawing, is excellent. The privilege of administering the affairs of a great City in so dignified a Chamber will be in itself, it may be hoped, an education in civic virtue.

The Municipal Commissioner's office and those of his assistants and clerks and that of the secretary are also on the first floor of this wing.

The first floor of the Hornby Row wing is appropriated to the Controller's offices, a Strong Room, and a Record Room. The Joint Schools Committee and the Hospital Committee are also provided with accommodation. The second floor holds the Deputy Executive Engineer's offices where the Roads and Buildings Departments, the Water Works Departments, and the draftsmen find accommodation. The Tansa Water Works offices are also on this floor. In the wing facing the Cruickshank Road on the second floor the engineers are provided with their clerks and the draftsmen of the drainage department. There are record rooms in the corridor over the Council Chamber.

Airy corridors run round the building, affording ready access between the different offices, while keeping sun and rain at a distance. The area of accommodation provided comes to three thousand three hundred and fifty-six square yards—just fifty six more than the amount fixed by the Corporation. The architect will, if required, bring the area within the maximum by making the corridors a little narrow. But this economy may be dispensed with. The buildings total up to 2,603,600 cubic feet, which, at six annas per cubic foot, will give Rs. 9,76,350. We are informed that the calculations are well within this estimate. Provision is made in the design for the building on an adjacent ground of a Public Hall if required, the Hall and the buildings being connected by ornamental bridges similar to the Bridge of Sighs at Venice. It is proposed that the buildings should be faced with Coorla coloured stone, the domes, mouldings, sculpture, &c., of Porebunder, and the arches and columns of red, blue, and, white stone, the general character being in keeping with the existing public buildings of Bombay.

As compared with the Victoria Terminus in the immediate vicinity, the new structure will have greater height and impose by its majesty, leaving to the other beautiful buildings their special charm of architectural variety and detail. The Municipal Buildings will group admirably with the magnificent terminus and the new Police Offices, which are in themselves an imposing element in the ensemble which will make Boree Bunder the architectural centre of Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

IT is rather an unusual thing for us in Bombay to have our two theatres running together or against each other, and that by two of the best companies of their kind in India. On Saturday evening Mr. Harry Stanley's Opera Bouffe and Pantomime Company opened in the Gaiety while the boards of the Novelty were occupied by Mr. Thomas Hudson's Surprise Party.

STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

There was no "luck bringer" at the Gaiety on Saturday evening. It was Mr. Stanley's intention to open with "La Mascotte," but owing to some unfortunate delay in transit of the scenery and other properties, it was found impossible to go on with the opera. But Mr. Stanley was determined not to close the theatre, and changed the bill from comic opera to melodrama, putting on the well worn yet popular "Octoroon," in which all the members of the company are well up, requiring no rehearsal. Many, however, were disappointed and left the theatre; but none could have regretted the misfortune more than Mr. Stanley himself. As it was, a large audience waited on to see "The Octoroon," which was admirably played by every member of the company. It was indeed a satisfactory and most enjoyable performance, but the absence of programmes—the late hour at which it was decided to play "The Octoroon" in lieu of "La Mascotte," not allowing time to print them—prevents us dealing with the acting individually. "La Macotte" will be played to-night.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

Mr. Hudson's charming little company opened to an audience which crowded every nook and corner of the Novelty Theatre; and when, at half-past eleven, the curtain fell on the very mirth-provoking sketch with which the evening's entertainment concluded, there could not be any present who were not ready to acknowledge that notwithstanding the excellent entertainments Mr. Hudson has in the past been wont to set before his patrons he has brought with him on the present occasion a company even superior to that he has had around him formerly. In a word it is most appropriately named a "Surprise Party." The first part, entitled "Our Social Circle," consisted of a minstrel entertainment by the full force of the company, Mr. Hudson himself being the tambourinist, and Mr. H. Gilbert the bones, while Miss Nellie Harley officiated, as interlocutress. A lively overture and chorus, "Happy to meet," opened the entertainment, and then Mr. H. Gilbert set everybody a-laughing with the comic ditty "Have you seen her?" Miss Nellie Harley, a lady who has not only a most pleasing mezzo-soprano voice, but who sings with a remarkable amount of taste, gave "The Young Brigade," and Miss Lillie Linton followed with a "silver sand jig Americaine," which evoked a deal of applause. A comic medley by Mr. Hudson, to use an old stereotyped phrase, fairly brought down the house. A truly charming soprano vocalist is Miss Ada Walker, and indeed she is a lady who would be a valuable acquisition to some opera companies. The finale to the first part was an original and most amusing sketch entitled "The Rival Telephones." When Mr. Gilbert called through his telephone for a bag of flour, which promptly came, covering him from head to foot in white, and when again Mr. Hudson brought an old gentleman over the wires all the way from America, dropping him from the flies to the centre of the stage, the act drop fell amid uproarious laughter and defeaning applause. After an interval of about ten minutes, Miss May Habgood, a clever pianist and brilliant executant, opened the second part of the programme by playing a selection of Scotch airs on the piano, introducing "Ye Banks and Braes," "Auld Lang Syne," "Scots Wha Hae," and "Bonnie Dundee." She has a delicate touch, but the most remarkable thing was, notwithstanding the difficult and complicated variations, the manner in which she preserved the melody. The encore came as a matter of course. Who will not admit that Mr. Hudson as a comedian is a host in himself? With his "grotesque originalities" he had the audience lying back in their seats laughing the whole time he was on the stage. He was recalled again and again, and even when he did go off finally, the applause was loud and prolonged. The voices of Misses Ada Walker and Nellie Harley blended most melodiously together in the Tyrolean duet, "In the dusk of the Twilight," which brought another encore, but Miss Walker excelled all previous efforts by a highly finished rendering of "Estudiantind," for which she was again recalled, giving in response most tastefully and feelingly "The Last Rose of Summer." Miss Nellie Harley also proved herself a serio-comic artiste far above the average, not only vocally, but in regard to her winning style and the grace of her movements. "Am-u-let" was a burletta in which Miss Linton, Mr. T. Hudson, and Mr. H. Gilbert took part. Mr. Gilbert, made up in a fashion after Shakespeare's melancholy Dane, recited with extravagant gesture some speeches from the play of "Hamlet," which Mr. Hudson interpolated with remarks of a most ridiculous and yet witty character. Monsieur Provo, a juggler hailing from the Alhambra London and the Paris Hippodrome, is marvellously clever in his art. He perfectly bewilders the spectators with the smartness of his feats. The entertainment concluded with a most absurd but exceedingly funny sketch entitled "The Private Asylum," in which the whole company took part, Mr. Hudson's antics as a negro, nearly driven to madness by the visits paid to his sleeping chamber by somnambulists, being very droll. It is only just to refer in conclusion to the work of Miss Habgood as accompanist. That it was arduous goes without saying, and the audience recognised it by the enthusiastic plaudits they bestowed upon her ere retiring.

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PLAIN SPEAKING ABOUT THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my letter printed in your issue of Wednesday, I am made to say that I had myself heard the reports alluded to ten years ago. I boasted to be accurate and wrote six. I do not think it is of much importance, but as you quote my letter in a leading article, perhaps you will insert this correction.—Yours, &c.,

March 1. D. M.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It was with considerable interest I read Mr. Ollivant's report on the expediency or otherwise of "abolishing" the birds and animals of the zoological collection in the Victoria Garden in your issue of the 28th ultimo, and your excellent article thereon in Saturday's *Gazette*. With your permission I would like to say a few words in support of the Municipal Commissioner's opinion that nine out of every ten people who visit the garden go for the sake of seeing the animals. I can speak for myself in this respect that I have visited the Garden off and on four or five times a year (when in Bombay) for the last twenty-three years, and that my chief object in going was to see the collection of birds and animals. I therefore fully agree with Mr. Ollivant that this element of attraction should not be eliminated, also that the Victoria Garden, with the proposed changes and enlargements, is the most suitable place that can be found for the collection, and if, as advised, all available means be used to make the Garden as attractive as possible, in time the Victoria Garden might become one of the most interesting places of resort in Bombay. We ought not to forget that we are placed at an immense advantage over other cities where Zoological Gardens flourish in having many of the animals and birds at our door so to speak; and considering this, the collection should become in time one of the finest anywhere. I well remember the pleasure I experienced a few years ago in viewing the collection of animals and birds in the beautiful gardens at Clifton, where, if I mistake not, are to be found the finest lions and bears in any zoological collection in England.

The way they are kept—both animals and gardens—are a great treat to behold. There can be no doubt the Victoria Garden has very much improved in recent years. The present superintendent deserves every praise for what he has accomplished during the time he has been in charge of the garden. There is much still to be done, but when funds are forthcoming, no doubt this will also be accomplished. Some of our wealthy citizens and nobles in the Presidency should take to heart the example of the Scottish gentleman who had lived rather a selfish life, and as his end drew near he asked his minister whether it would help him in the next world if he gave £1,000 to the Zoological Gardens. The reply he got was—"A weel, I canna just say that, but the experiment wad be well worth trying, as we are told to be kind to the dumb animals."

It seems unnecessary to go over the various excellent recommendations made by Mr. Ollivant for the improvement of the Garden and the condition of the animals at present located there. Suffice it to say that every sensible reader must cordially coincide in the views he has expressed and wish them to be carried out.

There can be little doubt but that the Garden should be *self-supporting*, and this can only be done in the first instance by charging entrance fees on all occasions. Once there is sufficient funds collected from the interest of which the Garden could be properly kept up, then the fees on certain holidays might be removed. I am sure every one will be glad if a liberal response be made to Mr. Ollivant's stirring appeal to provide a Botanical and Zoological collection worthy of our great city.—Yours, &c.,

March 3. D. M. L. S.

CARDINAL RAMPOLLA'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A great fuss has been made by some malicious persons at certain expressions in Cardinal Rampolla's letter to the Apostolic Delegate, condemning the Goanese weekly journal, *Anglo-Lusitano*, published in this city, on account of the schismatical and malignant tone of its writings, and these expressions have been represented as "insulting to the Portuguese community." This led me to look closely into the contents of the letter in question, and I find that His Eminence the Cardinal has merely said that the *Anglo* excited Catholics to rebellion by appealing to the passions of the ignorant (and corrupt) people, and that the meeting which was held in Bombay on November last, though it was not a respectable one, in view of the class of the people (the mass) who took part therein, was nevertheless deplorable in consequence of the schismatic spirit with which many of its principal members were animated. The original letter is in Latin, and I have translated the passages in question from the Portuguese translation thereof, published under the authority of the Archbishop-Patriarch of Goa. Some say that the word "corrupt" for "corruptible" has been left out in the Portuguese translation by the *Junta Ecclesiastica*, who now act for the Archbishop; but even taking this word into account, I do not see how it can be given to the world that the Portuguese community has been insulted! In the first place, it is a fact that the majority, or, I should say, 4-5ths of those who attended that meeting, were men of no status in society (menial servants), and very many principal members of the community kept away from the said meeting, including the worthy Consul-General, the Bishop's own secretary, his nephew (a Portuguese professor), all the Portuguese Justices of the Peace, the Portuguese Fidalgos who belong to the Padroado jurisdiction, and several other leading members of the community. The Cardinal was not, therefore, far wrong in what he has written.

I am one of the principal members of the Portuguese community, and can assure you, sir, that those who are trying to excite the people against the Cardinal, or, I should say, the Sacred Congregation of Cardinals, a body of the most learned and respected men in the world, are acting *mala fide*, and that there is nothing very offensive or insulting to the Portuguese community in the excellent circular of the Pontifical Secretary of State, and that those who have brought down upon themselves the malediction of the Cardinal richly deserve it, for Catholics are bound to respect the decisions of the Sacred Congregations after they have received the confirmation of His Holiness the Pope.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, March 1. Q.

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you or any of the numerous readers of your paper kindly oblige me with some information on the following queries?—What is the farthest distance that the cricket ball has been thrown? What are the records for throwing the light (16 lbs.) and heavy (20 lbs.) hammers, also for putting the light and heavy shots? Where can hammer shafts be procured in this country, and what is the best wood to use in the absence of ash?—Yours, &c.,

March 2. TORQUIL.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE military pay offices at Calcutta, Madras, Allahabad, and Rawalpindi will be closed after the usual payments have been made for the month of March 1889. Disbursements hitherto made by these offices will, commencing with the month of April, be made by the treasury officers on warrants to be issued by the examiners of military accounts.

THE Bengal military accounts offices will, from the 1st April, be divided into two circles. The Western Circle will embrace all corps in the Quetta, Peshawur, Lahore, Sirhind, and Rawalpindi districts and the Punjab Frontier Force, and the Eastern Circle all corps within the Assam, Presidency, Allahabad, Oudh, Rohilkhand, Meerut, Bundelkhand, and Nerbudda districts. For the present the offices will remain a Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT, whose accuracy can be relied on, sends a contemporary a tiger story which is out of common run. A Gond named Godree, a resident of a village called Dorlee, which is somewhere in the highlands of the Central Provinces, while cutting grass in the jungle with several of his fellows, was attacked by a tiger. Fortunately he caught sight of the beast while it was on the rush; and though quite unarmed faced about and stood up to it with his fists. The tiger finding himself boldly confronted swerved, but in passing made a snap at the man's outstretched hand which took the thumb clean off at the hilt. Our correspondent saw the plucky Gond a week or two afterwards when the thumbless hand was already healing rapidly under the simple remedies applied by his brethren; and made arrangements for sending him into a dispensary. Everyone will hope that Godree may have a long enjoyment of the life that he so narrowly managed to save.

BOMBAY RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE Bombay Races, which are to extend over four days, opened upon the race-course at Mahaluxmi on Saturday afternoon in presence of a large turn-out of spectators, the course itself not only being crowded, but all the stands being filled. There was some very exciting racing, particularly in the "Derby," the favourite Scimitar only proving the better horse by a nose. The stewards were Brigade Surgeon A. C. Gaye; Colonel St. J. Le Marchant, R. H. A.; Colonel J. F. Willoughby, 3rd Light Cavalry; Colonel R. Westmacott, 28th Bombay Pioneers; Mr. A. Keyser, C.S.; Mr. T. M. Filgate; and General J. Hills, C.B., R.E. *Judge*, Colonel St. J. LeMarchant; *Starter*, Mr. F. G. Johnson; *Honorary Secretary*, Brigade Surgeon Gaye; *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee.

FIRST RACE.

The "Cowasjee Jehangir Selling Plates," for all Arabs.—¾ mile.

There were eleven entries and all started. It was some time before the horses got away owing to several false starts. Burnet took the lead and for some time did all the running, but was beaten on the turn by Orator, also losing second place just at the post by falling behind Cruiser. Time: 1 mim. 21 secs. Result:—

Capt Fowle's b a g Orator, 7st 9lbs, Hobday	1
Hyderabad Confedracy's g a h Cruiser, 8st 3lbs. T Kendall	2
H H Aga Khan's b a h Burnett, 7st 10lbs, Oomer	3
Mr Jassim Amanie's ch a h Sumhan, 8st 12lbs, Native	0
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's ch a h Sefton, late Nowag, 8st 4lbs, Native	0
Mr Locke's b a h Lonsdale, 8st 4lbs, Killick	0
H H Aga Junghi Shah's b a h Himalayah, 8st 4lbs, W Greenhaulgh	0
Mr Nusserwanjee Nowrojee's b a h Shahzada, 8st, J Robinson	0
Mr S A W's b a g Blue Light, 7st 5lbs, Native	0
Mr Farmer's b a h Patrician, 7st 2lbs, Native	0
Aga Z Shah's b a h The Shah, 6st 12lbs, Pillajee	0

Betting:—8 to 1 gainst Himalaya; 6 to 4 against Orator; 5 to 2 against Cruiser; 5 to 1 against Burnett; 12 to 1 against Shazada; 10 to 1 against Lonsdale; 12 to 1 against Patrician; 12 to 1 against Sefton; 12 to 1 against Sumhan; 10 to 1 against Shah; and 12 to 1 against Blue Light.

SECOND RACE.

The "Eclipse" Stakes, for Arab ponies 13-2 and under, C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under.—¾ mile.

The result of this race came rather as a surprise, the favourite, Minton, being badly beaten, and failing even to get a place, while Stewart, against whom the betting was five to one, ran a good race, winning by about a length. It was a good and exciting race all through, and until they were nearing the past it was a difficult matter to say which would prove the best horse, as they changed positions more than once. It was a close thing between first and second, the difference being only about half a head. Time: 1 min. 22 secs. Result:—

Mr S A W's g a p Stewart, 8st 3lbs, J Robinson	1
Golconda Confederacy's g cb g Buffalo Bill, 9st., T Kendall	2
Mr Locke's b a p Amnesty, 9st 7lbs, Mr Locke	3
Col Hickman's b a p Minton, 10st 7lbs, Bowen	0
Mr Dignum's du a p Surprise, 8st 8lbs, Hobday	0
Hyderabad Confederacy's g a p Mirror, 9st 3lbs, Lutchman	0
Mr Nusserwanjee Nowrojee's g a p Special, 9st 10lbs, Ramchurran	0
Aga Moochool Shah's bk cb geld Baronet, 7st 11lbs, Joaco	0

Betting:—5 to 1 against Stewart; 1 to 1 against Minton; 6 to 1 against Mirror; 5 to 1 against Surprise; 8 to 1 against Special; 12 to 1 against Baronet; 4 to 1 against Amnesty; and 5 to 1 against Buffalo Bill.

THIRD RACE.

The "Derby," for all maiden Arabs.—1½ miles.

This was undoubtedly the race of the day from a thoroughly well contested point of view. Mr. Ali Abdoola, who placed on the field Scimitar and Jassim, declared to win with the former, while H. H. Aga Junghee Shah, who entered Diamond and Nero, chose the former as his winner. Scimitar and Napier were the favourites, but the former, who did manage to get first place, had a hard tussle for it, while Mr. Farmer's animal turned out nowhere. The "Derby" ought to have been started off at five o'clock, but owing to some delay in getting the animals up to the post, and owing to a number of false starts, it was a quarter past five ere the horses were got away. It was a close run all the way round, although Grand Duke, against whom the betting was 12 to 1, got a lead which it looked as if he were going to maintain. After the turn, however, Scimitar began to come up, but his gaining was so slow that Grand Duke was considered safe. A dozen yards or so from home there was nothing to choose between them, and amid the most intense excitement they passed the post, the favourite getting the better of Grand Duke just by his nose. Camel was a good third. Time: 2 min. 51 secs. Result:—

Mr Ali Abdoola's ch a h Scimitar, 9st 10lbs, T. Kendall	1
Mr Sulliman bin Dawood's ch a p Grand Duke, 9st 7lbs, Ebrahim	2
Mr Ahmed Adwani's ch a h Camel, 8st 6lbs, W Greenhaulgh	3
H H Aga Junghi Shah's g a h Diamond, 9st 7lbs, Pillajee	0
Mr Ali bin Taleb's b a h Melbourne, 9st 7lbs, Greenhaulgh	0
Mr Farmer's ch a c Napier, 8st 11lbs, J Robinson	0
Mr Ali Abdoola's ch a h Jasim, 8st 5lbs, Latchman	0
Mr Nusserwanjee Nowrojee's b a c Young Nadershah, 8st 8lbs, Wool	0
Mr S A W's ch a h Benevolence, 3st 8lbs, Killick	0
Mr Bomonjee Eduljee's b a h Blood, 8st 6lbs, Oomer.	0
H H Aga Junghi Sha's ch a h Nero, 8st 10lbs, W Brewty, junior	0
Aga Moochool Shah's b a h Euryalus, late The Prince, 8st 10lbs, Hobday	0

Betting:—5 to 1 against Jassim; 2 to 1 against Scimitar; 5 to 1 against Camel; 5 to 1 against Napier; 6 to 1 against Young Nadershah; 12 to 1 against Diamond; 12 to 1 against Grand Duke; 12 to 1 against Nero; 12 to 1 against Benevolence; 12 to 1 against Melbourne; 12 to 1 against Euryalus; and 12 to 1 against Blood.

FOURTH RACE.

All "Horse Handicap," for all horses.—Five furlongs.

A good start was made, but Moab got away first, a position which she kept up till the finish, winning a good race by a length. Time—1 min. 4 secs. Result:—

Mr Melton's b w geld Moab, 8st 7lbs, Killick	1
Capt Fowle's bn w geld Rathkeale, 7st 12lbs, Hobday	2
Mr Dignum's b e geld Charles Stuart, 8st 3lbs, Wool.	3
Dr Bull's b w geld Corinthian, 9st, Kendall	0

Betting:—1 to 1 against Rathkeale; 4 to 1 against Corinthian; 5 to 1 against Charles Stewart; and 5 to 2 against Moab.

FIFTH RACE.

The "Welter," for all Arabs and Bombay Presidency C. B.'s *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of members of the following Clubs, via., any Club in England recognized by the G. N. H. Rules; the Bengal and United Service Clubs, Calcutta; Byculla, Royal Yacht, and Bombay Clubs, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; the Club of Western India, Poona; and the Sind Club, Kurrachee. Weight for age raised 21 lbs. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the day 14 lbs., Galloways allowed 5 lbs. extra, G. R.—1 mile.

A good race ended in what were undoubtedly the best horses winning. Time: 1 min. 54 secs. Result:—

Capt Hanwell's g a h Crusader, 10st 9lbs, Capt Ross.	1
Capt Payne's b a h Warrior, 10st 7lbs, Owner	2
Mr M C M's b a h Ringleader, 10st 12lbs, T Kendall.	3
Mr Kemmis's g a h Shoohab, 10st 7lbs, Mr Locke	0
Col LeMarchant's and Mr Herbert's b a h Confidence, 9st 8lbs, Mr Gaye	0

Betting:—4 to 1 against Shoohab; 4 to 1 against

Crusader; 2 to 1 against Ringleader; 5 to 1 against Confidence; and 2 to 1 against Warrior.

To-morrow is the second day of the races, the third day on Thursday, concluding on Saturday.

Starting declarations by 1 o'clock a.m. at the office, 32, Bellasis Junction Road. Ordinaries at the Race Stand at 3 p.m. this day, 4th March 1889.

The value of the Zoroastrian Purse is Rs. 600, subscribed by the undermentioned Gentlemen, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart	100
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Kt	100
Jamsetjee N Tata, Esq	50
Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Esq	50
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq	50
R M Heeramaneck, Esq	50
H A Hormarjee, Esq	25
J Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq	25
Nanabhoy B Jejeebhoy, Esq	25
Sorabjee Framjee Patel, Esq	25
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, Esq, CSI	25
The Hon'ble Pherozshah M Mehta	25
Derab J Tata, Esq	25
K N Servai, Esq	25
Total	600

The value of the Mahomedan Gentlemen Cup is Rs. 665, subscribed by the undermentioned gentlemen, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
H H the Nawab of Junjeera	100
Nawab of Beyla	50
Ludha Ebram and Co	100
Ali Abdoola, Esq	50
Ali bin Ameer, Esq	25
Shaik Esa bin Kurtas, Esq	15
Fazulbhai Visram, Esq	25
Rehmoobhai Alana, Esq	25
Ahmedbhai Hubeebbhoy, Esq	25
Oomoo Jaffer Sulleman and Co	25
Ebrahim Hajee Jakerya, Esq	25
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jakerya, Esq	15
Aga Moochul Sha	25
Aga Akbar Sha	30
Adum Haji e Abdool Latif, Esq	25
Oomer Jamal Vayani, Esq	25
H H Aga Jangee Sha	25
Rasaidar Velayut Ali Khan	15
Shaik Esa bin Kalifa, Esq	25
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail, Esq	15
Total	665

A. C. GAYE,
Honorary Secretary.
W. I. T. C.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I regret to find that a correspondent, abusing your good faith, has supplied to you (25th instant) a garbled version of a speech of Mr. Julio Vilhena in the Portuguese House of Deputies with the obvious intention of injuring the Bishop of Damaun in public estimation; for your correspondent evidently wishes your readers to understand that Mr. Vilhena represented His Lordship as "deficient in intellectual qualifications." That your readers may judge how fairly your correspondent has stated the case, I will translate the portion of Mr. Vilhena's speech referring to the subject. I translate from one of the Lisbon dailies, the *Jornal do Commercio* of the 19th January.

Mr. Vilhena said: "The Concordat had been hailed by the Minister and by his political friends as a banner of peace in the East, but the truth was that the Holy See was now defrauding us of our Padroado by the way in which it was interpreting the various dispositions of that document. The first step towards the execution of the Concordat was the nomination of Bishops to the new dioceses, and while it was supposed that the Government would select very enlightened men, such had not been the case in regard to some of them. It had appointed as Archpishop of Bombay a man who, though very respectable by his character and his virtues, was not, by his intellectual lights, up to the mark of such a high place. This gentleman might be Bishop in any diocese of Portugal, because he would have no one to fight against, but the speaker thought that he was unfit to carry out the great mission that had been entrusted to him, because he had not strength to battle against the great athletes of the reaction. Hence it was that, unable to attack the Concordat openly, he had immediately *proposed doubt*, to the Holy See regarding the manner in which he was to exercise his jurisdiction. The speaker then proceeded to read the doubts put forward by the reverend Archbishop."

So far the translation, in which, sir, you will look in vain for the name of the Bishop of Damaun. The person whom Mr. Vilhena represents as deficient in "intellectual lights" is the Archbishop of Bombay, who, as you know, is the Most Rev. George Porter, S. J. If your correspondent is willing to accept Mr. Vilhena's opinion of Archbishop Porter, he is welcome to do so. But the whole thing, sir, turns on a stupid mistake, wittingly or unwittingly committed by Mr. Vilhena, who, as a member of the Opposition and an ex-minister, was not probably very particular about the correctness of his facts. You will see that he confounds the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. Porter, with the Bishop of Damaun, and supposes that the Archbishop of Bombay is the same person as the Portuguse Bishop of Damaun who resides in Bombay. The Bishop of Damaun was nominated by the Portuguese Government, but not the Archbishop of Bombay. Mr. Vilhena bases his opinion of intellectual weakness on the fact of the Archbishop of Bombay having covertly opposed the Concordat and proposed the "doubts," which elicited the recent Decrees of the Roman Congregations. Accordingly, on Mr. Vilhena's own showing, it is not the Bishop of Damaun who is wanting in intellectual qualifications, for that Prelate not only did not raise the doubts, but he has defended the Concordat against the Degrees, as may be deduced from the fact of his not having published either those Decrees or Cardinal Rampolla's letter. It was Archbishop Porter who submitted those doubts. So far as Mr. Vilhena himself is concerned, he, no doubt, intended to impugn the nomination of the Bishop of Damaun, but your readers will see how egregiously he has blundered in doing so. The present Portuguese Ministry, against whom the attack was directed, might well retort that the only Portuguese Prelate who in a measure answers to Mr. Vilhena's description is his own nominee, the Patriarch-Archbishop of Goa, who, though far from being deficient in intellectual qualifications, was the only Portuguese Prelate who submitted "doubts" to the Holy See after Archbishop Porter. Trusting you will publish the above explanation in justice to the Bishop of Damaun.—I am, &c.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Bombay, 27th February.

MR. CAINE, M.P., AND THE SHOLAPUR PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION.

WRITING from Aden on February 14th, Mr. Caine, addressing the honorary secretary of the Sholapur People's Association, says:—

"Dear Sir,—I am very glad indeed to learn from your letter that you have made a start with a People's Association at Sholapur, and that part of your platform is a reform of the Abkari Laws.

"I shall be glad to affiliate your Association to the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, and on my return home I will send you all the information possible."

WRITES a Paris correspondent:—great commotion has been caused in the garrison of Compeigne by the Duchesse d'Uzes, the chief admirer among the dwellers in the Faubourg Saint Germain of the far-famed General Boulanger. There is a crack regiment of dragoons in the once Imperial garrison town, and One-year Volunteers of high lineage are by special favour sent to serve in its ranks. The eldest son of the Duchess has just gone to the corps where he replaced the young Duc de Luynes a grandson of the Duc de La Rochefoucault-Doudeauville, and his mamma went to visit him the other day. The Duchess insisted on seeing her son comfortably installed in the barrack-room, and furnished his military kit with all sorts of luxurious objects, some of which were marked with the "Red Carnation," which is the emblem of Boulangism. After that the noble lieutenants and sub-lieutenants of the regiment invited the Duchess and her son to a sumptuous luncheon at their ordinary, and during the desert the distinguished lady friend of the Elected One of Paris presented her hosts with red carnations. According to the Articles of War the officers not only laid themselves open to suspicion by accepting the flowers, but they were wrong in admitting a private soldier, even though his mamma was a Duchess, to their table. The colonel of the aristocratic 9th Dragoons was therefore, in a quandary, and if stern Republicans had their way he should instantly have received marching orders for an out-of-the-way station, such as Landerneau or Brives-la-Gaillarde. It appears, however, that the military authorities are satisfied with the colonel's explanation, and that the incriminated officers will be let off with "cautions."

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON MR. AND MRS. CHALK.

THE case in which seven Bandora fisherman are charged before Mr. Keshowlal Hiralal, Deputy Collector, at Thanah, by Mr. Chalk with assaulting him and his wife was resumed on Saturday. Mr. Motilal, district pleader appeared for Mr. Chalk, and Mr. Shamrao Vithal with three district pleaders, conducted the defence.

Mrs. Chalk, cross-examined by Mr. Shamrao, said: I cannot say how far I was from the well on the morning of the assault. I was in the garden gathering flowers. As far as I noticed all the men had sticks and seemed to run after the *malees*. I was struck with a big thick stick and also a bamboo stick. The bamboo stick grazed past me, but the thick stick alighted on my arm. Two men ran after me; there was a third lower down, but he did not come up. The two men left off running after the *malees* directly they saw me and Mr. Chalk, and pursued us. I did not see any other people there at that time. It is impossible to say how many blows were directed at me, but I received four blows on my arm.

Do you say that the coolies deliberately aimed the blows at you?—I cannot tell whether the blows were deliberately aimed at us or not, but they were aimed at us and struck us.

Had Mr. Chalk his stick in his hand at the time he was assaulted?—No.

Had you previously seen the first accused, who struck Mr. Chalk?—Yes, I had seen him at the well.

Re-examined by Mr. Chalk: I saw a policeman near us at the time of the assault. We were so close together that a blow aimed at one woul have struck both. The man now shown me was the policeman I saw.

Govind Kumla Patel, in his examination by Mr. Chalk, said: I am the police patel and head of the community at Dhanda. There is no regular police stationed at Dhanda, and there is no regular police nearer than Bandora. The preservation of the peace of Dhanda village devolves upon me, but not that of the Dhanda district. I have known Mr. Chalk for several years. Mr. Chalk has been residing on Parli Hill for the last nine or ten years, The place has been considerably improved ever since Mr. Chalk came to reside there, Prior to Mr. Chalk's coming there the place was open and unenclosed, but it is not so now. Apart from the dispute in regard to the well and the spot where the shed was proposed to be erected, the people of Dhanda have no ill-feeling against Mr. Chalk. The first dispute was in regard to the well. There is no religious objection to Mr. Chalk himself or his men drawing water from the well provided that his men are not low caste people. Mr. Chalk has never encouraged low caste men to draw water from the well. If the well dispute and the approach to it were to be settled, in that case no further dispute would remain to be settled between Mr. Chalk and the people there. The office of patel has been in our family. I have three sons and it is hoped they will succeed me. The place is an honourable one. My eldest son is about 20 or 21 years of age. At present there is no one in the Koli community who aims at the patelship. I know that the accused persons have been apprehended on account of assaulting Mr. Chalk and Mrs. Chalk and malees. As police patel and head man of the village I do not approve of the conduct of the accused; other respectable persons would also not approve of such conduct. The warrant against Narayen was issued on the 25th or 26th. I was aware of other warrants also being issued. Narayen was present at the village up to Saturday the 23rd ultimo. I did not see Narayen from Saturday to Friday, on which latter day he came to Court.

Mr. Chalk:—Can you account for the statement made by one of the pleaders (Mr. Vagh) for the defence, that the other accused would surrender themselves?

Witness: No.

In his further examination witness said: The well in dispute was built about 24 or 25 years ago by the villagers, and the funds were suplied by one Thavar Molla. The villagers have not purchased any land around the well beside what was purchased by Thavar Molla, and, moreover, the villagers have not purchased any ground outside the compound of the well. I know the site of the hut. The ground was a part of the land purchased by Thavar Molla. I have received no deed of gift from Thavar Molla, but the *jumat* rest their title upon long used possession and prescription. The person in whose name the land stands pays the land assessment. The land stands in the name of a Christian, Mania Antone. Antone was first called as witnesess about two or three months ago, I do not know the names of other persons from whom the land was bought. but I know that there were one or two others from whom the land was acquired. Thavar Molla is dead. He left behind him a daughter who is still living. A notice was once served upon me by Mr. Sayani on behalf of Mr. Thavar's daughter. I have lost the notice and I do not remember its contents, The notice was in English and was not explained to me. I took no pains about getting it explained. The notice was never answered by me. When Mr. Chalk produced a copy of it in the mamlutdar's court I came to know that it was in reference to the well. I cannot even now say what the contents of the notice were. Thavar's daughter had once come to the village when we told her that we had a prescriptive right over the well for the last 19 years. She wanted us to pass an agreement to her that we would not sell the well and we wanted a similar agreement from her. The matter then dropped. When Mr. Kennedy questioned me, I replied that I had received a notice. It was then read out to me before him. There are two notices and they have been more than once referred to in disputes relating to the well. I have always been represented by pleaders in matters relating to the well, and I do not know whether they had taken copies of the notices. About seven or eight years ago there was no wall around the well. About that time Mr. Chalk and myself agreed as to the boundary of the well. About a year and a half ago we put a look to the door leading to the well, in order to prevent all but villagers from drawing water. Mr. Chalk asked me in writing to let him have the key. He wrote me two or three letters to which I never replied. The village community advised me not to give up the key. I was present at the meeting at which it was resolved not to supply Mr. Chalk with the key. No record of the proceedings are kept. Mr. Chalk then filed proceedings against me in the mamlatdar's court, and obtained a decree against me. I then appealed and my appeal was dismissed. I mean to make an application to the High Court, for a review of the case. All these litigations have cost up to date about two or three thousands of rupees. The money was paid by the members of the comunity. I have the administration of the funds. In case the High Court does not admit the review, the community intend taking a civil action against Mr. Chalk, as the community do not want Mr. Chalk to draw water from the well. The meeting was held after the court passed the decree. I do not know the names of the persons present. About 400 or 500 persons were present. I swear that I do not remember the names of any of them. There is no record of the proceedings of that meeting. I am the only manager of the *jumat*. I have no ill will against Mr. Chalk on account of the expenses incurred. I cannot say whether the villagers entertain any ill feeling against Mr. Chalk. Since Mr. Chalk removed one of the doors of the entrance to the well I had employed a purdasee to protect the mango grafts there. I had employed another purdasee at the time Mr. Chalk attempted to build the hut. I pay the men from the funds of the *jumat*. The *jumat* approved of the appointment of the guards, but the men were selected by me. I defend them in all suits from the *jumat* funds, and pay their fines out of the same funds. In the present case the expenses are also paid from the same fund. Down to the present time neither I nor the *jumat* have filed a civil suit against Mr. Chalk. The passage to the well is wide enough to enable pedestrians to pass and repass. The compound of Mr. Chalk's estate near the well is open and unenclosed both on the east and west side of the path to the well. I know the spot where Mr. Chalk proposed to erect the hut. The hut if erected would have interfered with the water carriers, inasmuch as it would have affected their turning round when they had their carrying poles on their shoulders. On the morning of the assault, the villagers obtained their supply of water from elsewhere. I had no previous notice of Mr. Chalk's intention to erect the hut in question. I do not know who suggested to put the chatties on the site of the hut. I recognise the signature at the foot of the document handed to the court by Narayen. It is the signature of my clerk Govind Sittaram. The document itself is not written by him. I know nothing about the contents of the petition just read out to me.

Futher hearing stands adjourned till to-morrow (Tuesday) morning.

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Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

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Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Hæmorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of hæmorrhoids.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY.

IN the matter of the Bombay Saw Mills Company (in voluntary liquidation) and the dues claimed by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company on the property of the company.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment in the above matter, said:—The claim of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company is set out in the affidavit of Mr. Greaves, partner in the firm, dated the 17th January last, and raises a question of considerable commercial importance. He says that his firm was at the time of the liquidation of the company, and for several years previously, agents of the company, and in possession, as agents, of goods, papers, and other property of the company, both moveable and immoveable. That, as agents, they have made advances and disbursements, and incurred expenses on behalf of the company in conducting the business, or for the purposes of the business. In a previous affidavit (August 27) he states that in excess of the money they have advanced, they (agents) gave their personal guarantee as such in order to enable the concern to borrow money which was urgently required for the purpose of the company. All the advances made by the firm, and all the guarantees given by the firm, he says, were made with the sanction of the directors of the company. The firm, now says it is in possession of the whole of the property of the company, and claims, under section 217 and 221 of the Contract Act, to be entitled to retain all moneys, goods, papers, and other property, whether moveable or immoveable, received by his firm until the amount due to them has been satisfied. The question for my consideration may be put in the words of Lord Hardwicke in the leading case of Kruym *vs.* Willcox (Amb 252) "This is a case of bankruptcy, in which this Court always inclines to equality; yet if any person has a specified lien, or a special property in goods which is clear, it shall be reserved to him notwithstanding the bankruptcy." The question is twofold: (*a*) Have Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Compan, the requisite possession of the property; and (*b*) have they the right to retain it. Before I deal with the question of the alleged possession. I will consider their right to a lien on the assumption that they are in possession as they alleged. For the sake of clearness I must state the ordinary rules as regards this right of retainer or lien. A lien can only arise in one of three ways; (1) by common law; (2) by express or implied contract and (3) by the general course of dealing in the trade in which the lien is claimed. Liens are of two kinds; *general* and *particular*. A *general* lien is the right to retain the property for a general balance of accounts. A particular lien is a right to retain property for a charge on account of labour employed or expenses bestowed upon the identical property detained. (Smith Mercantile Law. Chapter on Lien.) Whilst particular liens are favoured, general liens are regarded with jealousy by the law, because they encroach upon the common law, and destroy the equal distribution of the debtor's estate among his creditors (7 East 224). In the first place the lien claimed in this case in a general not a particular lien. It does not arise out of the identical property retained. The advances were made not to the specific use of the mill, or the machinery, or the books or the papers detained; but they were made, as Mr. Greaves says, "on behalf of the company for the general purposes of the business." The firm, as agents of this company, did what is often done by agents of companies in Bombay. They furnished the current capital. They financed the business. Without their aid the company would have probably closed its doors for want of funds. Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. claim then a general lien for the amount of their debt. Is such a lien created by implication of law in the relations of principal and agent? According to English law the answer must be in the negative. The right of general lien does not exist by the common law. It must arise out of general usage or by agreement. The *onus* of proving it lies upon him who claims it (Rushworth *vs.* Hadfield 7.) East 224—Holderness *vs.* Collinson 7 B and C 216). Lord Chancellor Campbell in Bock *vs.* Garrison (2 De Gex Fs and J, p. 443) says:—"I do not think that a general lien can be claimed according to any general law of principal and agent. The law, of England does not favour general liens, and I apprehend that a general lien can only be claimed as arising from dealings in a particular trade or line of business, such as wharfingers, factors, or bankers, in which the custom of a general lien has been judiciously proved and acknowledged or upon express evidence being given that, according to the established custom in some other trade or line of business, a general lien is claimed or allowed." There are exceptions as in the case of factors and bankers, and I might instance the usage which obtained as regards consignees or managers of West Indian Estates, who are given a general lien on the estate, in respect of the balance due to them for the cost of management, because the estate would become valueless if it was not maintained in cultivation But Lord Westbury (*c*), in the last of the cases on the point expressly says in his judgment (Leath's Estate L. R., I. P. C., p. 305). "The right of the consignee, as it is supposed to be established by decisions giving him a lien on the plantation in respect of the balance due to him, is an exception to the general rule, which applies to principal and agent." Foxcroft *vs.* Wood, 4 Russ 487 was relied upon. But that case was expressly decided on the principle that a factor who became surety for his principal had a lien on the prices of the goods by him, as such factor to the amount of the sum for which he was surety." In the present case the claimants are not factors. A factor is an a agent employed to sell goods or merchandise consigned or delivered to him by his principal; he is entrusted with the possession, management, control, and disposal of the goods, and may buy and sell in his own name (Wharton, Law Lexicon). The claimants do not come within this definition of law, no general lien then exists by implication. In the present case no usage was set up, still less proved. It is also admitted that no special agreement was made as regards the advances. In fact, Messrs. Ewart, Latham, wholly rely on sections 217 and 221 of the Contract Act which, if they give a lien in this case, differs from the general English law. The first of these sections runs as follows:—"Section 217—An agent may retain, out of any sums recovered on account of the principal in the business of the agency, all monies due to himself in respect of advances made, or expenses properly incurred, by him in conducting such business, and also such remuneration as may be payable to him for acting as agent." This section merely declares the English law, adding the words "concerning remuneration to the following passage from story on Agency (pl. 350) the two statements of the rights of an agent would be almost identical:—"An agent may insist upon deducting all his advances expenses, disbursements, and losses arising in the course of his agency from the pecuniary funds in his hands belonging to his principal." But in the present case it does not appear that at the time of the liquidation there were any monies of the company in the hands of the agent; monies received subsequent to the liquidation belong to the liquidation. So that the section 217 does not apply to the circumstances of this case. Section 221 runs as follows:—"In the absence of any contract to the contrary an agent is entitled to retain goods, papers, and other property, whether moveable or immoveable of the principal, received by him (the agent) until the amount due to himself for commission, disbursement and services *in respect of the same* has been paid or accounted for to him." This section also has its parallel in the English law. Story on Agency (pl. 375) says: In cases of agency there generally exists a particular right of lien in the agent for all his commissions, expenditures, advances, and services in and about the property or thing entrusted to his agency." With section 221 must be read section 164 of the Contract Act, which limits the right to a general lien, that is to say, the right of parties to retain all goods in their possession as a security for a general balance of account, to "bankers, factor wharfingers, attorneys, and policy brokers," and the section further declares that "no other person has such a right unless there is a special contract." Both English and Indian, law, therefore, composed the lien claimable in this case to commission, disbursements, and service, in respect of certain specific property or things. I have already said the advances now claimed cannot be held to be disbursements or services in respect of either the goods or the papers or the mill by the company. They were "loans on behalf of this company" and for the purposes of the whole concern not specially assigned to the mill or other property. There is therefore, no lien. In the absence of any special agreement the claimants can only rank as ordinary creditors for these advances and *a fortiori* for money paid on the guarantees given. In this part of the case I need not consider the question of possession which would be difficult to decide without oral evidence, as the affidavits (*e. g.* the last of Mr. Ryrie) throw a doubt on its continuous character. The claim of lien must be dismissed. As regards the costs I think Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, who are the unsuccessful litigants, should pay his costs but only one set of costs. If the liquidators had attended the hearing, and actively resisted the claim, I would have thrown their costs and would have left the creditors to have borne the expense of all unnecessary appearing as the claimants But the creditors really were the resisting party and most essential to the matter, and they must have their costs, one set, against the unsuccessful claimants. The liquidators' costs; arising out of this motion must come out of the estate.

THE PORT TRUST AND THE METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE.

THE following correspondence on the subject of the Meteorological service in Western India has passed between the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and the Bombay Port Trust:—

No. 78-s.

From the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, Bombay.

Dated Simla, the 11th February, 1889.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 79, dated 1st February, informing me of the decision of the Bombay Trustees respecting certain proposals submitted to them by Mr. Dallas, Assistant Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, in connection with the publication of a chart and daily weather report at Bombay.

2. In reply, I venture to remind the Port Trustees of the circumstances which led to these proposals. Some months ago the Port Trustees called the attention of Government to the desirability of publishing a suitable daily weather report and chart at Bombay, and I believe suggested Mr. Chambers as the person most competent to carry out the work to their satisfaction. The Government of India is desirous that the port of Bombay should have the same facilities in this respect, as the port of Calcutta sent me to Bombay in July last to endeavour to arrange, if possible, for the required extension of meteorological work and the retention of Mr. Chambers. As the Trustees are doubtless aware, I failed to effect the latter object. Mr. Chambers, on the one hand, refused to accept the Western India Reportership on the terms offered by the Government of India, and the Government declined to modify the terms and conditions to the extent required by Mr. Chambers before he would accept the appointment. After a delay of over three months, Mr. Hutchinson, of the Bombay Telegraph Department, was appointed Reporter at Bombay (in November 1888). Mr. Chambers's refusal prevented my taking any steps beyond preliminary enquiries to effect the first object of my visit to Bombay. When Mr. Hutchinson was appointed I thought it might be possible to arrange for the issue of a chart and report at Bombay under the changed conditions, and sent down Mr. Dallas in the beginning of December to Bombay to ascertain whether it would be feasible, and what amount of local support would be forthcoming. Mr. Dallas endeavoured to ascertain, so far as he could, what was required, and in consultation with Mr. Hutchinson and others, submitted proposals to the Bombay Government, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Port Trustees. The Chamber of Commerce readily promised to contribute towards the cost of preparing the report, and the Bombay Government sanctioned its being printed at the Secretariat Press at the cost of the Government. It will hence, I believe, be possible even without the assistance of the Port Trustees to publish a daily report and chart, but it will by no means be so complete and satisfactory as it would be if the Port Trustees contributed the amount suggested by Mr. Dallas towards the working expenses.

3. You inform me that the Port Trustees are prepared to contribute Rs. 125 per mensem or more if required, provided the Government appoint a specially qualified Meteorological Reporter for Western India. The remarks given in paras. 3 and 4 of your letter appear to me to indicate that the Port Trustees are not aware the Government has appointed Mr. Hutchinson to that office. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that Mr. Hutchinson's position in the Telegraph Department is a sufficient guarantee that he had a thorough and exact scientific training in England, and is in this respect fully qualified for the position of Meteorological Reporter. The present Director of the Colaba Observatory was, I am informed, a member of the same department before he received his present appointment. I would also desire to point out that by the appointment of Mr. Hutchinson it has been possible to remove the Meteorological Office from Colaba to the Telegraph Office. By this change the telegraphic information will be received earlier and be more quickly tabulated, printed, and circulated than would have been the case if the office had remained at Colaba. Hence Mr. Hutchinson can, I am confident, prepare and issue a daily export and chart such as is desired by the Bombay public and the removal of the Metheorological Office to the Telegraph Office affords special facilities for its early issue. He is prepared to submit a scheme, but its extent necessarily depends upon the amount of local support which can be obtained.

4. The matter is one of considerable urgency, as it would be very desirable to commence it in April next if it is to be begun this year. Hence I shall, in the course of a few days, ask Mr. Hutchinson to submit proposals, but before doing so I have the honor to ask the Port Trustees to inform me at as early a date as possible whether they will make a contribution of Rs. 125 monthly as an experimental measure for one year towards defraying the expenses of preparing and issuing a daily report and chart at Bombay by the present Meteorological Reporter for Western India, who has been recently appointed by the Government of India. I venture to urge the Port Trustees strongly to adopt this step. The Port Trustees recently called the attention of Government to the necessity, and the Government of India has recognized it, and is willing at present to assist so far as its financial condition enables it to do so. If the present opportunity be not utilized, or if Mr. Hutchinson makes an attempt to supply the want with inperfect resources and without due local encouragement and aid, he will probably fail, and the report will come to an untimely end. This would be much to be regretted as it would afford the Financial Department of the Government of India the strongest reason for oppossing any future attempt to supply Bombay with a daily weather report and chart. I may add that it is, of course, possible the Government of India may refuse to sanction a scheme submitted by Mr. Hutchinson for the publication of a chart and report if the Port Trust refuses to recognize its necessity and utility by contributing towards its cost. If, as I have ventured to urge strongly, the Port Trustees agree to assist for one year as an experimental measure, and to show their sense of the urgent necessity of remedying the defect they have pointed out, it will in no way bind them to continue their contribution, whilst if the report and chart are found to be of little value, they can then fairly call the attention of Government to its defects, and ask for the improvements they consider necessary to place it on a proper basis.

5. I am, however, confident that if Mr. Hutchinson receives adequate local support, he will be able to issue a daily report and chart which can be gradually modified in the directions which experience will indicate so as to give the Bombay port and commercial authorities the weather information they desire in the form that is found most serviceable and practical. The Government of India, I may add, is prepared to extend the area of information very considerably, and thus assist to make the report as complete as possible in this respect.

In conclusion, and in reply to para. 3 of your letter, I have the honour to state that the daily report and chart will be prepared from weather telegrams received daily from probably about 40 stations, and not from information telegraphed from the Simla Office, so that there would be neither needless delay nor expense. The object of the proposal is to provided the Bombay port and commercial authorities with a daily report and chart, based on a sufficiently wide area of information at as early an hour as possible in the working day. I venture to bring the matter a second time before the Port Trust, as upon its discussion will depend very largely whether the Port of Bombay shall have similar daily weather information (supplemented by a chart) to that which has been enjoyed by the port of Calcutta for the prst six or seven years.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) JOHN ELIOT,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of India.

Bombay Port Trust,
Bombay, 28th February 1889.
No. 876.

The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 78-s, dated 11th instant.

2. In reply, the Trustees would observe that they first approached Government on the subject of the Meteorological Reportership (see my No. 2485, dated 29th May 1888, addressed to the Bombay Government), not with a view to the publication of daily weather report and chart, however desirable these may be, but because it was understood by them to be the intention of Government to abolish the Meteorological Reportership of Western India and to work the system from Simla. They took advantage of their having to adress Government on the subject to suggest that instead of the appointment being abolished, the service should be improved by placing at the disposal of the Reporter returns from a larger number of stations.

3. It is stated in your letter that Government made an effort to retain the services of the present Reporter, Mr. F. Chambers. This effort is understood to have consisted of an offer to pay Mr. Chambers Rs. 300 per month in lieu of Rs 750 a month, which he had hitherto received: if the Trustees are correctly informed in this, such an effort was doomed to failure and can hardly be considered a serious one.

4. It appears now that Government have appointed a telegraph officer on the lower rate of salary above mentioned, and that he is to receive it in addition to the pay of his telegraph appointment: it is advanced that he being an officer with an exact scientific training is perfectly competent to perform the duties of the appointment, and in support of this opinion it is stated that the present Director of the Colaba Observatory was himself a telegraph officer before joining the Observatory. The Trustees have taken some trouble to ascertain the facts of the case, and they find that, while Mr. C. Chambers, F.R.S., was on the telegraph staff for about a year before his appointment to the Observatory, he was for seven years before then trained at Kew Observatory, in work similar to that entrusted to him at Colaba. It was this Observatory training, and not his experience as a Telegraph officer which procured for him the Observatory appointment.

5. It is not the function of a body like the Port Trust to decide as to the qualifications requisite in a Meteorological Reporter to be employed by Government, but in their enquiries in the matter it has come to their notice that authorities fully competent to judge do not consider an ordinary scientific training, however exact, to be sufficient for meteorological work, but consider that it ought to be supplemented by special studies in meteorology and by a special aptitude for these studies. The following extracts from the last report of the Chief Signal Officer of the Weather Bureau of the United States of America, which they have obtained, put the matter very plainly:—"The unfortunate experience of this office in late years, as regards the character of its predictions, illustrates strongly the inability of even the best inspectors who are entirely unfamiliar with the work of this service to pass intelligently upon work of this character. In miscellaneous document 39, Senate 47th, Congress 2nd Session, will be found a report from the Inspector-General of the Army, setting forth the lack of willingness of meteorological experts to communicate the methods of their work to inexperienced officers, as though the science of successful prediction was a secret handicraft requiring initiation, and not the accurate document of peculiarly susceptible minds, which, by long experience and careful training, have become imbued with certain intricate meteorological knowledge. The basis on which rests their judgment is known to all scientific men, but their skill of correct judgment is in no manner communicable to others. It is no more possible for an indications officer of high standing to make another person a good indications officer than it is for a successful doctor to communicate to others his own great skill in diagnosing hidden diseases. The detailed records of this office show how necessary is experience for success in predicting, and it has always followed that after a considerable lapse of time, in which no work has been done, an indications officer recommences work less successfully and with a very reduced precentage of (successful predictions). How essential practice is to success is shown by the comparison of the work years since, when officers continued steadily on this work, with the results of late years, when changes have been frequent and the course of work necessarily broken. The percentages for seven fiscal years have been—1881, 86·9; 1882, 87·6; 1883, 89·1, 1884, 88·5; 1885, 84·4; 1886, 86·0; 1887, 80·9. The table of percentages shows that in such proportion as officers of long experience and high standing have been relieved from singal duty to be replaced by those of less experience and training, just to that extent, the character of the service, as shown by the verifications, has decreased. If the country is to have the utmost benefit which can be derived from a bureau of this kind, it must be by ensuring that the officers who make these indications shall be men of training and experience with a decidedly scientific bent of mind. It is no reflection upon the standing scientific knowledge or general ability of any officer that his success in work of this kind, demanding special aptitude and mental bent, should be only moderate. There are several officers of this corps who give promise of success and future high standing in predicting and other important work, but there are others whose abilities are of such a quality that they can never be of marked value, but, on the contrary, are detrement to the service." "For successful ordering of storm signals, a naturally sound judgment and extended meteorological knowledge must be supplemented by long and varied experience. In no part of the work of this service does theory need more to be reinforced by practice."

6. With such opinions on record it is inexplicable to the Trustees that Government should think it consistent with their duty to the commerce of Western India to place a Telegraph officer, without special qualification, in charge of the meteorological work of this coast. A Telegraph officer will primarily have to perform the work and obey the orders of his own department, he will be liable to transfer from Bombay to meet the exigencies of his own service, so that the prospect held out by Government is one of change, in respect to work on which the highest authorities are agreed that special training and experience are imperative.

7. So far as appears, the action of Government has been dictated by a desire to save the difference between Rs. 750 and Rs. 300 a month, or Rs. 5,400 per annum. Since the meteorological work was interrupted in August last, one vessel, the Vaiturna, has gone down with 800 people on board—a catastrophe which the warning of a properly organised Meteorological Department would probably have averted. The Trustees cannot too strongly urge Government, while it is yet in their power, to place this important department on a safe and proper footing, and not to indulge in a hazardous experiment.

8. Other objections to the proposals made in your letter are apparent on their surface. If an experiment were made for a year, Government could not return to the *status quo ante*, for they could not expect Mr. F. Chambers to wait on during the year of trial to see the result of the experiment. It is true that Government might import from England (as it is understood has recently been done at Simla) a trained Meteorological Officer, but this, which seems to the Trustees the inevitable result of any experiment such as is proposed, will be a costly expedient, and, after all, the new officer will have much to learn in a new country surrounded by many new conditions. Nor is it seen how a year's experiment can be depended upon as a satisfactory test; it may be that during that time there will be no meteorological disturbances of a nature so peculiar as to draw upon the highest intelligence of an expert, and the absence of which may lull Government into the opinion that the feeble arrangements that propose meet the requirements of the case.

9. As already intimated, the Trustees are willing to make any reasonable contribution to an effective meteorological establishment for Western India, but they are not willing to be parties to the experiment suggested in your letter.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) G. MANSON,
Secretary.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce held their annual meeting at noon on Friday. There was a good attendance. The President, in his address, touched on all matters wich had occupied the attention of the Chamber during the past year, especially in regard to the extension and development of railways and the crying need of another line connecting Calcutta with the North-West Provinces, the present resources being quite inadequate. In his opinion the Government had made a great error in abandoning the control of rates by their last contract with the East Indian Railway. He dwelt on the importance of independent railway communication between those regions and advocated the passing of a Railway Bill through Parliament, and added that, if need for the line were only shown, means to construct it would be forthcoming.

The Committee for the ensuing year consists of Sir Alexander Wilson, President; the Hon'ble Mr. Moore, Vice-President; and the following members:—Messrs. Stuart, Williamson, Petrie, Wylie, Payn and Ralli. The Honourable Mr. Colman Macaulay, Mr. Campell, Agent of the East Indian Railway, Colonel Luard and Mr. Scobell-Armstrong were elected honorary members of the Chamber.

A LEARNED American, who is anxious to see dipsomania treated as a disease, defines it as consisting of "an irresistible craving for alcoholic stimulants, occurring very frequently, periodically, paroxysmally, with a constant liability to periodical exacerbation, when the craving becomes altogether irresistible." No doubt it is convenient and instructive to write this kind of thing; but what are the consequences? Papers get flooded with advertisements offering cures and homes for drunkards—most of the latter being kept by those who have wasted their substance in riotous living. Not very long ago died the founder and manager of one of these institutions. When the happy thought of establishing it came into his head he was a pauper in a workhouse, but luckily for him the workhouse had a nickname, "The Bishop's Castle," and from "The Bishop's Castle" he sent an advertisement to the *Standard*, and received the replies in his palatial abode—in due time getting a goodly number of would-be patients. But the scheme, to put it mildly, did not turn out a financial success, and after the experiment, the curer of drunkards returned again to "The Bishop's Castle," were he died.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' special and ordinary meetings of the 26th February:—

P. AND O. AND B. I. DOCK DUES.

Submitted letter from the Superintendent, P. and O. Company, dated 17th January, bringing to notice that since August last the dock dues on the Company's vessels have been frequently charged at a minimum rate of Rs. 50, instead of at the tariff rate of one pie per ton per diem, and that the rule No. 21, page 23, of the Dock-rate Book exempts the regular liners from the application of the minimum rate. The Superintendent, P. and O. Company, submits a statement showing that Rs. 393-8 have thus been overpaid.

Submitted report by the Port Officer, dated 26th January, stating that it appears to have been understood in his office that Trustees' Resolution No. 184, dated 3rd April 1888, withdrew all privileges from companies having preferential berths, whereas only the ten per cent deduction from dock dues was abolished, and hence the overcharge which has been made. The Port Officer submits a list of all the vessels which have thus been overcharged amounting to Rs. 433-13-7. Submitted minute by chairman, dated 11th February, concurred in by members of the harbour and pilotage committee.

Read letter from the Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, Limited, dated 14th February, expressing the opinion that the minimum charge of Rs. 50 per steamer for dock dues is too high, that it amounts to one and half annas per ton for vessels of the Busheer class that run between Marmagao and Bombay and that only remain in Dock twenty-four hours. They suggest either that steamers especially employed in the Marmagao trade pay a lump sum of Rs. 100 a month, or that the minimum charge be reduced to Rs. 20 per steamer.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 29th January, addressed to the Port Officer, pointing out that the sailing ships that bring sugar from the Mauritius are mostly small craft on which the tonnage charge and dock dues press heavily when they come into dock, and that the result is that few of them do use the dock. The Dock Superintendent enquires whether the Port Officer can make any reduction in the tonnage charge.

Read letter from the Port Officer dated 6th February, forwarding statements showing respectively the authorised rates of tonnage and the actual cost. The Port Officer recommends that the sanctioned charge be maintained, but that in any future cases in which persuasion is required to induce masters to enter the docks, the Dock Superintendent should be authorised to offer to tow the vessels in and out for the actual working expenses as given in the statement.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent dated 28th February, showing what revenue the Trustees have recently lost by sailing vessels unloading and loading in the stream, and recommending that the minimum charge for dock dues be reduced from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25, and that he be authorised to offer to tow vessels at rates equal to the actual working expenses as suggested by the Port Officer.

Resolution.—Refund should be made of the excess payments amounting, according to the Port Officer's statement, to Rs. 433-13-7 up to 26th ultimo, and of any further sums which may since have been paid in excess. In Dock Rule No 21A, from the two exceptions within brackets, the words "and regular liners" should be omitted, also the word "those" before troopship in the second line and Rs. 25 should be substituted for Rs. 50, as the minimum charge. In cases in which the opinion of the Dock Superintendent it is desirable to reduce towing charges, in order to induce vessels to use the wet docks, he is authorised to offer to tow such vessels in and out of dock for the actual working expenses of the tug, as given in the Port Officer's statement.

THE GRAVING DOCK.

Read letter dated 22nd February, signed by the Acting Engineer, Victoria Dock Construction, and by the Dock Superintendent, stating that as the graving dock is about to the commenced, it is necessary that the latrine, storehouse, and fire-engine shelter at the west end of G shed, which stand on the site of the work, should be removed at once. They recommend that these structures be placed at the south end of F shed. The estimated cost of removal and re-erection is stated by Mr. Lynn to be about Rs. 4,300, which can be met from contingencies on the cost of the graving dock.

Resolution.—The removal of the latrine, storehouse, and fire-engine shelter to the proposed site is sanctioned, as is also the Acting Engineer's estimate and allocation of the cost. Read memo. by the chairman, dated 30th August 1888, regarding the removal of G shed, Prince's Dock, consequent on the carrying out of the graving dock scheme.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 22nd February, forwarding for consideration a letter from Messrs. Thompson and Company, dated 21st February, asking if the Trustees will leave standing the third bay of G shed, and permit them to use it as a store for lime, in which case they undertake to pull it down and remove it at their own cost to such place as may be hereafter required for re-erection.

Resolution.—Two bays of G should at once be removed, the materials (except of the west wall, which will be required for the new west wall of G shed), being meantime stored for use hereafter in the construction of the next transit shed which may be sanctioned. The third bay may be allowed to remain for the present under the arrangement proposed by Messrs. Thompson and Company.

BUILDING SITES.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 22nd February, forwarding application by Mr. Aga Mirza Mahomed Sadik Tubassee, for a lease for fifty years of 342 3-9 square yards land at Mody Bay at the ordinary rates, viz., Re. 1 per square yard per annum for the first ten years, Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for the next ten years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for the remaining thirty years. The Traffic Manager states that the applicant proposes to erect upon 310 square yards of the land applied for a two-floor building at a cost of Rs. 10,500, that the Engineer has approved of the building design subject to Municipal requirements being complied with, and he recommends that the lease be granted. With regard to the 3" to ¾" encroachments on air-leave by the lessees of the plots on the west he agrees with the Engineer in thinking that the Trustees should allow the matter to pass.

Resolution.—The lease may be granted, the encroachments on air-leave by lessees on the west of the plot herein referred to varying from 3" to ¾" may be allowed to pass. The steps suggested in the chairman's minute with regard to alterations in the form of application for lease should be taken.

DATE IMPORTS.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 26th February, forwarding letter from the Agent, Bombay and Persian S. N. Company, stating that the importers of dates have protested in a body against their consignments being discharged in dock. The Dock Superintendent intimates that when a reduction was recently recommended on certain other articles brought by these steamers, it was understood that the existing dock rates were below the cost of discharging by boat in the stream, but that there appears to have been some mistake as to this. The Dock Superintendent recommends that the dock-rate for wet and dry dates should be reduced from Re. 1-5 and Re. 1-9 respectively to Re. 1 per ton, and that these rates have retrospective effect to the Companys' s. s. King Arthur, which has just discharged, and that they also apply to the steamer expected on 4th March. The Dock Superintendent further recommends that the export rate on sugar be made similar to the import rate, viz., twelve annas six pies per ton.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Dock Superintendent are approved, the necessary application should be made to Government for sanction.

TOWN DUTIES.

Statement submitted by the Traffic Manager showing that town duty collected for the Municipality on Port Trust Estate during January 1889 amounted to Rs. 1,03,014-7-4 against Rs. 143,420-13 in January 1888.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 22nd Feb. 1889.	For week ending 22nd Feb. 1888.
Vessels piloted into harbour	27	23
" " out of "	26	25
" " transported	12	8
" " attended to	2	1
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.		
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	8	7
" left	5	8
" remaining in Dock	10	14
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	
" left	7	
" remaining in Dock	3	

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The following memorandum on the Port Trust Budget Estimates for 1889-90 hasbeen issued :—In the preparation of the estimates, the Chairman has been assisted by the Hon'ble F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Victoria Dock.—If the estimates for the current year are worked up to, there will have been spent upon this Dock, up to 31st March 1889, a sum of Rs. 84, 53,300 out of the original estimate of 94 lakhs. It is proposed to provide, for a further expenditure during 1889-90, of Rs. 1,60,584, of which Rs.1,20,000 is for blasting rock from the channels, Rs. 30,000 for removing the 100-ton crane from Prince's to Victoria Dock, and Rs, 8,000 for erecting a new 30-ton crane in Prince's Dock. The amount allotted for blasting rock is the balance of the original estimate under this head, and it is possible it may not be worked up to. The full complement of sheds and cargo cranes has not yet been supplied, and the Trustees are averse to providing them until the need for them arises. The capital expenditure on Victoria Dock is being met by loans received from Government.

Graving Dock.—It has been decided during the present year to construct a Graving Dock to enter from the north-west corner of Prince's Dock. It will be capable of taking in a vessel at least 536 feet long and of as great a depth and width as can get into the Prince's Dock by the 66-feet entrance. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 11,47,300. Government sanction was received only on 8th instant, but in anticipation thereof tenders for the masonry and excavation, as also for an iron caisson, had been obtained. Messrs. Thompson & Co's tender for masonry and excavation, amounting to Rs. 7,58,993-4-0, being the lowest, has been accepted, and the tender of Messrs. Rennie & Co., London, for the caison, £3,230, has likewise been accepted. It is expected that Rs. 5,50,000 will be spent on this work during the ensuing year, and this will be met partly by appropriation of the surplus revenue of 1887-88 Rs. 3,23,106, and partly by the proceeds of a debenture loan. It is expected that the work will be completed in two years.

New Works, Ordinary.—Under this head provision is made for completing the *Traffic Offices* in the vicinity of the Dock, the estimate for which was Rs. 2,59,076. Of this sum, it is expected that Rs. 89,076 will be spent by 31st March next, so that the balance Rs. 1,70,000 is entered in the Budget.

Provision is also made for continuing the construction of the Trustees' administrative offices near the Mint, the estimate for which is Rs. 4,33,006. Some inconsiderable portion of this expenditure will be incurred during the present financial year, and a further provision of Rs. 2,00,000 is made in 1889-90. This expenditure is covered by a debenture loan which is already sanctioned and which it is intended to issue before 31st March next.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

It will be noticed that the receipts are made to balance the expenditure by the transfer of Rs. 1,11,960 from the Reserve Fund. That fund at present amounts to 16 lakhs, and its accumulation has only been justified by the anticipation of conditions such as the Trustees have now to face. As compared with 1887-88, the last year for which completed accounts are available, the interest upon Dock capital has been doubled : the expenditure upon the two Docks has in many instances also been double—two Dock Masters and assistants instead of one are needed, engines and cranes with attendant staff have had to be duplicated, while the growth of revenue is, and must be, gradual. In 1887-88, the last year in which the Prince's Dock was worked alone, the revenue from it amounted to Rs. 17,30,656, and the direct expenditure (exclusive of interest) to Rs. 8,13,398, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,17,258, while from the two Docks the estimates now submitted show a revenue of Rs. 20,09,720, and a direct expenditure (excluding interest) of Rs. 11,75,040, leaving a balance of only Rs. 8,34,680, while at the same time the interest charges of the Trust have increased by Rs. 3,85,690, of which Rs. 3,26,221 is on account of Victoria Dock. By the Docks alone, therefore, if these estimates are accepted, the Trustees are in a worse position by (Rs. 9,17,258—Rs. 8,34,680—Rs. 82,578 and interest Rs,26,221) Rs. 4,08,799; and it will no doubt be deemed satisfactory that, notwithstanding this, it is only proposed to draw upon the "Reserve" during the second year of the working of the Dock to the extent of Rs. 1,11,960.

The estimates of Revenue with some modifications, which will be noticed, are based upon the actual receipts during 1888. At the Bundars the estimate of ground rents has been increased from Rs. 5,64,519 to Rs. 5,85,000; this past experience seems to justify: the warehouse receipts at Dock and Town Bundar have been increased from Rs. 1,49,083 to Rs. 1,75,000; this increase is expected from the three new upper-storeyed warehouses near the Dock which have been recently built, and are now being brought into use.

The estimated revenue from both Docks is put down at Rs. 20,09,720 against actual receipts amounting to Rs. 19,74,770 in 1888. This in the aggregate is a small increase to count upon, but the circumstances appear to justify it. On the one hand, the receipts in 1888 from Railway material were very high, both the Indian Midland and the Bengal-Nagpur supplies having come freely forward, so that a decrease of Rs. 60,000 from this source has had to be allowed for. On the other hand, the outstanding debts at the Dock on 31st December 1887, amounted to Rs. 95,417, whereas at 31st December 1888, the balance was reduced to Rs. 29,417. It therefore follows that,by taking the actual receipts during 1888 as a basis, an increase amounting to the difference between these two sums, *viz.*, Rs. 66,000, is practically allowed for. Some additional revenue is likewise expected from the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's and Messageries Maritimes' steamers, which now use the Docks and also from the Mauritius sugar ships. The exports of cotton during 1888 were below the average, as were also the exports of opium and the imports of iron. while the export of twist and yarn manufactured locally is steadily growing year by year. These circumstances have been taken into account in preparing the figures now submitted.

REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The establishments of the various departments are as fixed by the Board from time to time and do not therefore call for comment.

But there are a few items of expenditure under other heads which require explanation.

At the Warehouses coolie hire is estimated at Rs. 21,750 as against Rs. 16,405 in 1888 for the same reason that the revenue has been increased, viz., that three upper-storeyed warehouses are now being brought into use. This also explains the expenditure upon new trestles for the warehouses, Rs. 1,500.

Under the head of "Elphinstone Estates" provision to the extent of Rs. 3,360 is made for raising the floor of six godowns; a work which, although sanctioned for the current year, it has been impossible yet to carry out, because the godowns have been constantly filled with goods.

The old "Troop Shed" at Carnac Bunder, now used for storage of goods, will require extensive renewal, and the necessary provision Rs. 4,855 is made therefor.

"Repairs to Cranes" at the Bunders are entered at Rs. 2,000, while the actual expenditure during 1888 is entered at Rs. 4,144, but this difference is merely a matter of account, cranes which at one time pertained to Bundar properties being now transferred to the Docks, where an item of Rs. 2,500 for their repair appears.

Municipal taxes, both for the Bundar properties and the Docks have been entered at the same figure as last year. This is the course which the Municipality have adopted in the preparation of their Budget, and it is hardly possible until a claim is put forward by the Municipality to estimate the effect of the change in taxation of Trust property, which the new Municipal Act will produce. The Trustees have their "Reserve Fund" to fall back upon for any claim which their current revenue may be unable to meet.

The allotment for "Contingent works" both at the Bundars and at the Docks has been reduced; that made last year having in both cases been found to be too liberal. In the case of the Bundars the allotment has been reduced from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 15,000, and it is hoped that this will suffice for any emergent work that is not specifically provided for in the Budget.

Under the head of "Wet Docks" the expenditure on Prince's and Victoria Docks has been combined in one account. It is not possible to maintain a division of the accounts. The shed staff is transferred from one Dock to the other as necessity arises, and the engines of either Dock can and do at times work the cranes of the other. As already remarked, the expenditure almost inevitably must, in the earlier years of working the new Dock, increase in a greater ratio than the revenue.

The payment to Hamallage Contractors, Rs. 2,49814, is a heavy item, but it is based on the estimates of traffic and, as noticed in last Administration Report, the rates paid to the Contractors have from time to time been largely reduced.

For such items of Dock expenditure, as repairs and maintenace tosheds, sidings and wharfs, as cavenging, maintenace of hydraulic machinery and cargo cranes, the remark made in para. 16 is fully exemplified; the expenditure has in large measure to be incurred whether the traffic be great or small. It is the province of the Municipality to maintain the roadway of the wharfs, an allowance to meet this expenditure is received for Prince's Dock but, pending a settlement with the Municipality, provision is meantime made for repairs under this head for both Docks.

The expenditure required to dredge the Docks and Channels is put down by the Acting Engineer at Rs. 2,45,400, on the understanding that the depth to be maintained in the channels is the same as hitherto, *viz.*, 57 feet on T. H. D. This is 2 feet *above* the depth which ought to be maintained in order to get the full benefit of the increased depth of Victoria Dock. The question of taking the channels down to 55' on T. H. D. is now before the Board. It will be seen that with the channel at 57' "dredging" forms a heavy charge on the revenue; and if it be decided to work to 55', some further provision will doubtless have to be made. In that case failing an unexpected increase of revenue, further recourse will have to be made to the "Reserve Fund."

Provision has from year to year been made for depreciation of the cranes, gates, bridges and other machinery at Prince's Dock to the extent of Rs. 36, 00 per annum, and this is continued in the present Budget. Were a similar provision to be made for Victoria Dock, a further charge of Rs. 40,000 per annum would be thrown upon the Revenue. But the position of Victoria Dock with respect to its capital is altogether different from that of Prince's Dock, inasmuch as Government has made it compulsory upon the Trust to repay the whole of the capital of the Victoria Dock by means of a "Sinking Fund" within 45 years. It is not therefore considered reasonable to call upon the present generation to repay that capital, and at the same time to form a seperate "Depreciation Fund" to replace the permanent machinery included in it.

In the Port Department provision is made for a new chain cable for the outer light ship. This vessel has been thoroughly repaired during the current year, but it is considered unsafe to allow her to ride on the present cable through another monsoon.

The boat used for conveying stores and provisions to the Lighthouses is found to be unworthy of further repair, and the cost of a new tender, Rs. 3,500, is accordingly provided.

No allotment has been made for "Harbour Police." Government and the Trust have in recent years met this charge jointly, but under the new Municipal Act, it will fall to be arranged for between Government and the Municipality.

THE DUC D'ORLEANS AT MADRAS.

His Royal Highness the Duc d'Orleans, accompanied by Colonel Parsival, his Equerryin-waiting, arrived in Madras on Wednesday evening by the South Indian Railway Mail train from Trichinopoly. He was received, on arrival at the Egmore Station, by Major Scott-Chisholme, Military Secretary to His Excellency Lord Connemara, G.C.I.E., and drove to Government House, Mount Road, in one of His Excellency's carriages. His Royal Highness had a very pleasant hunting trip in the hill country Ceylon, though the sport was poor. He crossed over by steamer from Colombo to Tuticorin on the 25th instant, and took the Mail train to Madura, where he remained for a day as the guest of the Collector, and visited the celebrated temples and other interesting buildings. From Madura His Royal Highness proceeded to Trichinopoly, where also he stayed only a day. In the company of the Collector of that place, His Royal Highness visited the various objects of interest there, and leaving Trichinopoly by the mail train on the night of the 26th he arrived in Madras last evening. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Connemara gave a dinner night at Government House in honor of His Royal Highness. His Royal Highness left Madras on Thursday evening by the 5 p. m. North West Mail train, with the intention of proceeding to Peshawar *via* Kurrachee. He will return to Europe by the P. and O. Steamer Shannon, which leaves Bombay on the 22nd instant—*Mail*.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

Mr. J. Jamasjee's cotton circular, dated Hongkong February 13th, says :—

In expectation of a brisk demand and consequent rise in rates on resumption of business after the New Year Holidays, importers during the first part of the interval were firm and holding on for higher prices. Extreme rates, however, seem to have greatly checked trade in the interior, and dealers therefore having latterly shewn little or no disposition to buy, holders were obliged to make a concession in rates of from 25 to 50 cents per bale to induce business, and a moderate settlement has been effected, the market closing as under. A moderate business has to be noticed in suitable superior grades of No. 20*s*. at a decline of 25 to 50 cents per bale on previous quotations, medium and common have attracted less attention, and prices are unchanged and more or less nominal. Common and superior threads of No. 16*s*. have been in very slight demand, and rates are a shade easier; special chops of medium grades have been in request at unchanged prices. Nos. 10*s*. and 12*s*. have been in rather large supplies and dealers and speculators being disinclined to add to their already heavy holdings, a general decline in rates of from 25 to 50 cents per bale has to be noticed with a moderate business effected during the interval. A decline in rates of from 25 to 50 cents per bale may be noticed in Nos. 6*s*. and 8*s*. in consequence of large supplies and hasty sales. Nos. 14*s*. 18*s*., 22*s*., and 24*s*. continue unchanged both as to demand and price. During the fortnight arrival 9,183 bales, sales 8,297 bales. Shipment to Coast Ports 232 bales and unsold stock 16,718 bales. Direct Shipment for Shanghai 2,268 bales and Japan 2,731 bales. No improvement either in rates or demand on resumption of business after the holidays has been reported from the Coast Ports or Shanghai. There are no advices of any consequence from Japan where the markets are anything but strong.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 22 Feby.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

2nd Bengal Cavalry—2nd Lieut J L W Ffrench-Mullen, 7th Dragoon Guards, a candidate for the Ben. S C to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, dated 30th Jan 1889.

3rd Bengal Infantry—Lieut W P Anderson, Wing Officer, to be Qr Mr, dated 15th Dec 1888.

6th Bengal Light Infantry—Surgn W H B Robinson to the Offg. Medical charge of the Regt *vice* Surg, J T Daly, transferred temporarily to civil employ.

20th Punjab Infantry—Capt J G Ramsay, Wing Officer 24th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Harris, on leave.

25th Punjab Infantry—Surg A C Younan, MB, to the medical charge of the Reg, *vice* Surg,Major G H Peevor.

1st Battalion 4th Goorkhas—Surgn Major G H Peevor, from the medical charge of the 25th Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the Battn, *vice* Bgde Surgn G C Chesnaye.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut H H Boddy Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers have been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the Higher Standard examination in Hindustani, agreeably to section 24, Army Regulations, India Vol II :—4th Feb 1889—Capt V E Hunt, Yorkshire L I, Paymaster, 1st Bn Leinster Regt ; Lieut E Waller, Border Regt, probationer B S C: Lieut C A Edwards, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, probationer B S C ; and Lieut P S M Burlton, Derbyshire Regt probationer B S C.

Lieut Col and Col E G Battiscombe. Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, having completed five years' service as regimental Lieut Col on 30th Dec 1888, is removed to the unemployed full pay list and permitted to proceed to England.

Major C Russell, R A, is directed to proceed from Bareilly to Liverpool and join the depot Lancashire Divn, to which he has been transferred.

Capt E A P Hobday, R A is directed to proceed from Quetta to Kirkee for duty with L Battery 2nd Brigade.

Lieut R W Fuller, R A is directed to proceed from Bhamo to England on promotion.

Lieut L A Graham-Clarke, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Umballa for duty with No 9 (Mountain) Battery 1st Brigade, Cinque PortsDivision.

The leave in England till the 9th April 1889, on private affairs, granted to Capt H Davidson, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders, by the Horse Guards is extended to the 31st Oct 1889.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England :—

Royal Atillery—Capt and Adjut B U Blackett, for eight and a half months, on urgent private affairs.

8th Hussars—Lieut H N M Thoyts, and Lieut J A Henderson, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battalion Connaught Rangers—Capt A G G Elton for two hundred and sixty-two days, on private affairs.

1st Battalion Suffolk Regt—Lieut A B Morgan, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battalion R S Regt—Lieut H D F Parsons, for twelve months, on private affairs; and Hony Lieut and Qr M J S Dyke, for eight months, on private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgeon Major M M Gallwey, M D, for six months, on urgent private affairs; and Surgn W James, for one hundred and eighty-three days, on medical certificate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—1st March.

Bidgood, Lieut, Bombay 1st Bo Lancrs, for appointment in Ceylon.

Owen, Surgn, Bengal, Med Staff, from furlough, from England.

Burke, Surgn, Madras, M S, on duty, from Wellington.

Thunder, Hon Capt, Madras, A P D, on duty, from Wellington.

Willoughby, Lt-Col, Bo 3rd Q O B Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

Davies, Lieut, Madras, Oxford L I, on leave, from Bangalore.

Le Marchant, Lt-Col, Bo R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

Gaye, Brde-Surgn, M Staff, on leave, from Kirkee.

Burroughs, Brde-Surgn, 3rd Q O Bo Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.

March 2.

Elliot, Major, Bo, on leave, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURES.—March 1.

Joselyn, Major, Bengal, R H A, on duty, to England.

Du Cane, Capt, Bengal R A, on med cert, on 6 months' leave, to England.

Nanton, Lieut, Bengal R E, on sick leave, to England.

Richards, Lieut, Bengal 2nd D Regt, on leave, to England

Bruce, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to England.

Molesworth, Capt, Madras, R A, on sick leave, to England.

Day, Surg, Madras, Medical Staff, on leave, to England

Swinton, Lt-Col, Madras, R A, on duty, to England.

Surgn W B Stokes, Bengal Medical Staff, med cert, to England.

Mathews, Lieut, Madras, 2nd Madras Lancers, on leave, to England.

Willan, Major, Bengal, K D Guards med certificate, to England.

Truefitt, Surgn, Bengal, MedStaff, on duty, toEngland.

Gore, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Deron Regt, on leave to England.

Taylor, Capt, Bengal, 18th B I, on furlough, to England.

Nichol, Surg, Bo. Med Staff, on duty, to England.

Jenkins, Capt, Bengal, Border Regt, on duty, to Malta.

Apthecop, Capt, Bengal, Border Regt, on retirement, to England.

Pagewood, Capt, Bengal, Border Regt, med cert, to England.

Cantor, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, off leave, to Saharanpore.

Heyman, Surg, Bo, Med Staff, on leave, to England.

Kington, Capt, Be, R P D, med cert, to England.

Wahab, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to England.

Fergusson, Surg, Bo I M S, on duty, to Mhow.

March 3.

Vincent, Lieut, Bo Comt Dept, on leave, to Poona.

Hunder, Hon Capt, Madras, A P D, on duty, to Poona.

Davies, Lieut, Mad Oxfordshire L Inf, on leave, to England.

Schneider, Bo 12th Bo, Inf, on duty, from sick leave, to Ahmedabad.

Black, Major, Madras, 10th Bo L Infy, from furlough, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, March 4, 1889.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.

P. and O. Docyard, Fridays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Mondays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon,Tuesdays and Thursday's at 4 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5-15 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Tuesdays at 4-30 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-30 a.m.

Cathedral High School, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

John Connon School Cadets will parade at the Oval as above, and Queen's Statue at 4 p.m.

There will be Skeleton Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m., on Mondays and Fridays.

2. There will be Proficiency class on Wednesday next, at 6 p.m. at the Volunteer Club.

3. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to furnish returns of members, (*a*) who have served in the Regular Army, (*b*) who belong to the Civil Service, whether Covenanted or Uncovenanted.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following orders are notified :—

4. The Corps will parade at the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday, the 7th instant, at 7 a.m. sharp field drill order.

5. Mr A G Weschi having left Bombay is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

Messrs. W S Glazebrook and G G Craig having resigned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant.

For the week commencing 4th March 1889.

1. The proficiency class will meet every evening at Head-quarters at 6-30.

2. There will be gun drill in the Arsenal Compound at 6-30 a. m. on Tuesday and 5-45 p.m. on Friday, members who have not completed their drills are requested to attend.

3. Squad drill at Head-Quarters on Tuesday and Thursday evening at 6-30.

4. There will be class firing at Coorla on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 6-30.

5. On Saturday, the 9th instant, the Battery will parade at the Municipal offices at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of gun target practice. Dress, helmets and uniform without belts or side arms. Members are reminded that attendance at this practice is necessary to earn the extra efficiency grant.

By Order,
A. LESLIE, Captain and Acting Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters, Poona, 1st March 1889.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

5th Bo Cavy (Sind Horse) Lt R P S Rooke, offg Sqdn officer to be Sqdn officer.

9th Bo I—Lt J L Sinclair, Offg Wing officer, 29th Bo I, is transfrred in the same capacity.

Surgeon A Peterk in, Medical Staff, on general duty, Poona Dist, is appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital, Purandhar, vice Surgeon R R H Moore, Medical Staff, granted leave, travelling at the public expense.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazette* of the 1st and 5th Feb 1889 were received at Bo Army Hd-Qrs on the 1st March 1889.

Under instructions received from India Hd-Qrs, it is intimated that Lt E A Campbell, R A, has resigned his probationary appointment in the Bo S C and he has been posted to No 4-1 N I Dn.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

1st W Riding Regt—Capt G L Gore, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

2nd Gloster Regt—Capt and Pay-mr J E M Pilkington, to England, for 6 months, on medical certificate.

HIGH COURT—March 4.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

602—Jefferson, B, D and K—Ahmedbhai Hubibbhai vs. Cassumbhai Ahmedbhai and another.—Ardeshir, H and D; and Thakoredas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

For consent decree.

543-88—Janardhan G—Anaji Ramji vs. Crustnabai and others.—Wadia and G.

Undefended New Long Cause.

14-89—Janardhen G—Shaik Manick Shaik Budhan and others vs. Halimabai.

Long Causes.

425-88—Craigie, L and O—Sorabjee Cawasjee Kotewal vs. Framjee Muncherjee Madon—Ardeshir, H and D.

446-88—Ardeshir, H and D—Framjee Muncherjee Madon vs. Sorabji Cawasjee Kotewal—Craigie, L and O.

369-88—T. A. Bland—Nalchund Velchand vs. Memon Hajee Hassum Hajee Abdulla—Jefferson, B. D. and K.

130-88—Janardhan G—Premjee Issur—vs. Cooverjee Cawasjee Jussawalla—Bomanjee and H.

235-88—Bomanjee and H.—Cooverjee Cawasjee Jussawalla vs. Premjee Issur—Janardhan G.

122-88—Payne, G and S—Meerali Soomar vs. Mahomedbhoy Rowjee—Tyabjee and D.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Osmanli, 1,491 tons, Captain A Hagan, sails to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

The steamer Excelsior, 1,201 tons, Captain, J Cornforth, leaves to-day for Moulmein, in ballast.

The B I S N steamer Umballa, 1,242 tons, Captain G F Withers, sails to-morrow for Calcutta, in ballast.

The s s Booldana, 2,134 tons, Capt A J Windebank, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The s s Nevasa, 1,932 tons, Captain H P Jones, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B I S N steamer Dragoman, 1,818 tons, Captain, J C Rose, sails to-morrow for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

The s s Citurnum, 1,427 tons, Capt A E Mace, arrived in port yesterday from New York, with a cargo of 35,000 cases of kerosine oil.

The steamer Lady Gordon, 316 tons, Captain A Whittey, arrived in port on Saturday last. During her voyage she experienced fresh weather, through which her propeller blades were carried away. They were repaired off Tundri.

The steamer Tanjore, 1,492 tons Captain G Raffin arrived from Jedda yesterday with 969 pilgrims During her voyage there were 9 deaths from old age and general debility. There were also 5 cases of small-pox ; but these were landed at Aden.

The s s Clan Forbes, 1,590 tons, Capt R G Taitt, arrived in port yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following 1st-class passengers:—Lieut and Mrs Lang ; Mrs Sullivan, Miss Sullivan ; Mr Brooks, Mr Atkins, Miss Taitt.

The French s s Labourdonnais, 1,274 tons, Capt P L Sibelet arrived, in port yesterday from Aden, with a general cargo and the following passenger:—Mrs Nirton and Mr Phillipe from Marseilles ; Mr Monard and Mrs Forbes from Aden ; Mrs Carley, Mr Worthington, Mr de Bailon, Mrs D'Souza and 2 children and Mrs and Miss Blakeman Miss Taitt from Kurrachee, as cabin and 15 deck passengers.

The B I S N steamer Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Messrs Antony Maringer, H R Daries, and Mirza Aga, for Bushire ; the Duke of Orleans, Col de Parseval, two priests, Mr. Hajee Abdool Latif Buldani, and Major Hart, for Kurrachee ; Venayeck Ragoonath and six others for Busreh, and 65 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Lady Gordon (s)	Whittey	Coast.
	Tanjore (s)	Raffin	Jedda, Feb 13.
	Boldana (s)	Windebank.	Calcutta, Feb 11.
	Nevasa (s)	Jones	Calcutta, Feb 13.
3	Labourdonais (s)	Sibilet	Aden, Feb 23.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Taitt	Liverpool, Jan 31.
	Citurnum (s)	Mace	New York, Jan 12.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Excelsior (s)	Cornforth	Moulmein.
	Osmanli (s)	Hagan	Rangoon.
	Umballa (s)	Withers	Calcutta.
	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Liverpool.
	Pemba (s)	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Manilla, for Genoa.
" Tanjore, for Mauritius.
" Bisagno, for China.
" Peninsular, for London, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
26	Africa s	Johnston	Singapore, Feb 13.
	Landaura s	Clark	Bombay, Feb 11.

DEPARTURES.

Feb 26.—Steamer Colaba, a Ship (showed R H F N), Barque Jupiter and a Barque (showed S P W N).

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
28	Patna (s)	....	Calcutta.
	Canning (s)	....	Rangoon.
	Clan Matheson s	....	Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 2.

For Liverpool.

Dragoman s—200 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1 case deers' heads,the Bombay Co. Ld; 100 bales wool, Roopsing Mathooradas ; 490 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Megjee Poonja and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

City of Carthage s—110 bales wool, Gunsee Kessowjee ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 4 cases Indian curiosities, Ralli Brothers ; 90 bales wool, R Mathuradas Lowjee ; 12 cases condiments, Merwanji Poonjee and Co.

Gerona s—6,000 dholls coir yarns, Entajee Mahadew ; 500 bales cotton, Lyons and Co ; 19,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co. Ld.

For London.

Huntingdon s—5,950 dholls coir yarn, M Mooljee ; 999 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 67 cwts gum Arabic, Ruttunsee Poonja ; 326 cwts dry ginger, Veljee Soonderjee ; 23 bales tanned sheep and goat skins, E Gangjee and Co ; 3 bales cow hides, B Esmal ; 371 cwts weeds, E Hasan ; 17 bales goat and sheep skins, 18 bales cow hides, H S Sidick.

Peninsula s—305 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers ; 1,025 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Peninsula s—165 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Drumberlie s—400 cwts dry ginger, A Nathoo ; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Trieste.

Lisnacrieve s—320 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 800 cwts myrabolums, Volkart Brothers ; 220 bales cotton, J Fachiri and Co ; 145 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 110 bales cotton, the Bombay Co, Ld.

Elektra s—1 case Indian curiosities, Volkart Brothers.

Tiverton, s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Venice.

Tiverton s—175 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Genoa.

Manilla s—175 tons Europe iron pieces,Rajaram Tyabjee and Co ; 350 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Clan Graham s—200 bales cotton,Glade and Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed, J Kerston ; 600 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

For Antwerp.

Serica s—750 cwts gingelly seed, A Blasckeck and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 195 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 116 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

For Barcelona.

Manilla, s—200 bales Broach cotton, Durst and Co ; 550 bales cotton, Messrs. Glade and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Leghorn.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Cyril s—2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 800 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Dunedin s—5,002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Havre.

Eden Hall, s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Kepler s—500 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

China s—1,200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Clan Graham s—399 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Abana s—7,998 cwts ground nuts and 9,496 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—73 tons Europe iron pieces, B Tyabjee and Co ; 80 bales mule twist, Nam Lee Wah ; 51 bales mule twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 50 bales mule twist, B R Mody ; 35 bales mule twist, Abdool C Esmaljee ; 1,000 bales mule twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales mule twist, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 100 tons C I fireboards, Ritchie, Stewart and Co 74 bales mule twist, O Khetsee ; 2,000 bales mule twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 206 bales cotton, K Hurmookrai.

For Port Said.

Serica, s—100 packages cocoanuts, A Scottan.

For Kobe.

Bisagno s—260 bales mule twists, Messrs. J Campbell and Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......................... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE, STREET, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $7,500,000
Reserve Fund $4,300,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors............ $7,500,000

London Bankers—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

Bombay—Interest Allowed

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—

For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Offices of the Corporation,Church-gate-street, Bombay,
7th January, 1889.

THE AGRA BANK, Limited.

Capital—£1,000,000
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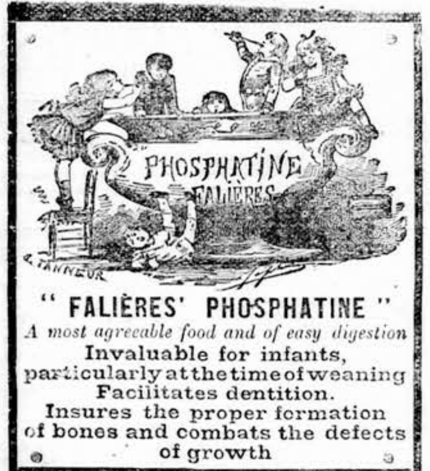

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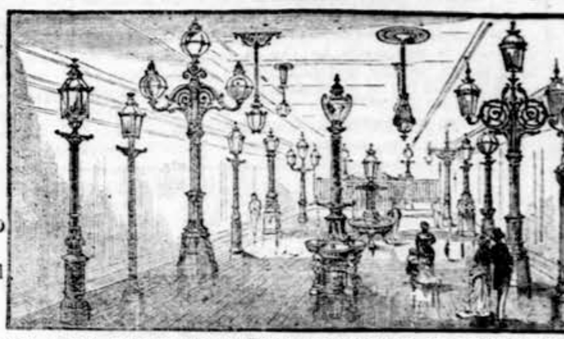

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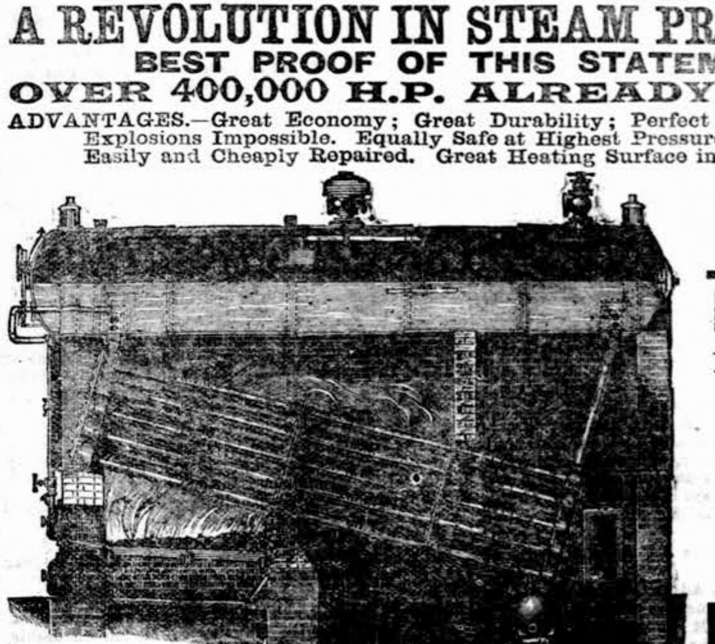

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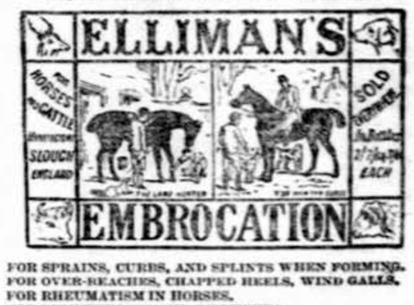

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"11, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887."
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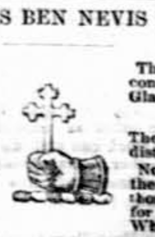

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